Dellums Blasts Carter On Jobs For Youth

SEE CENTERFOLD

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

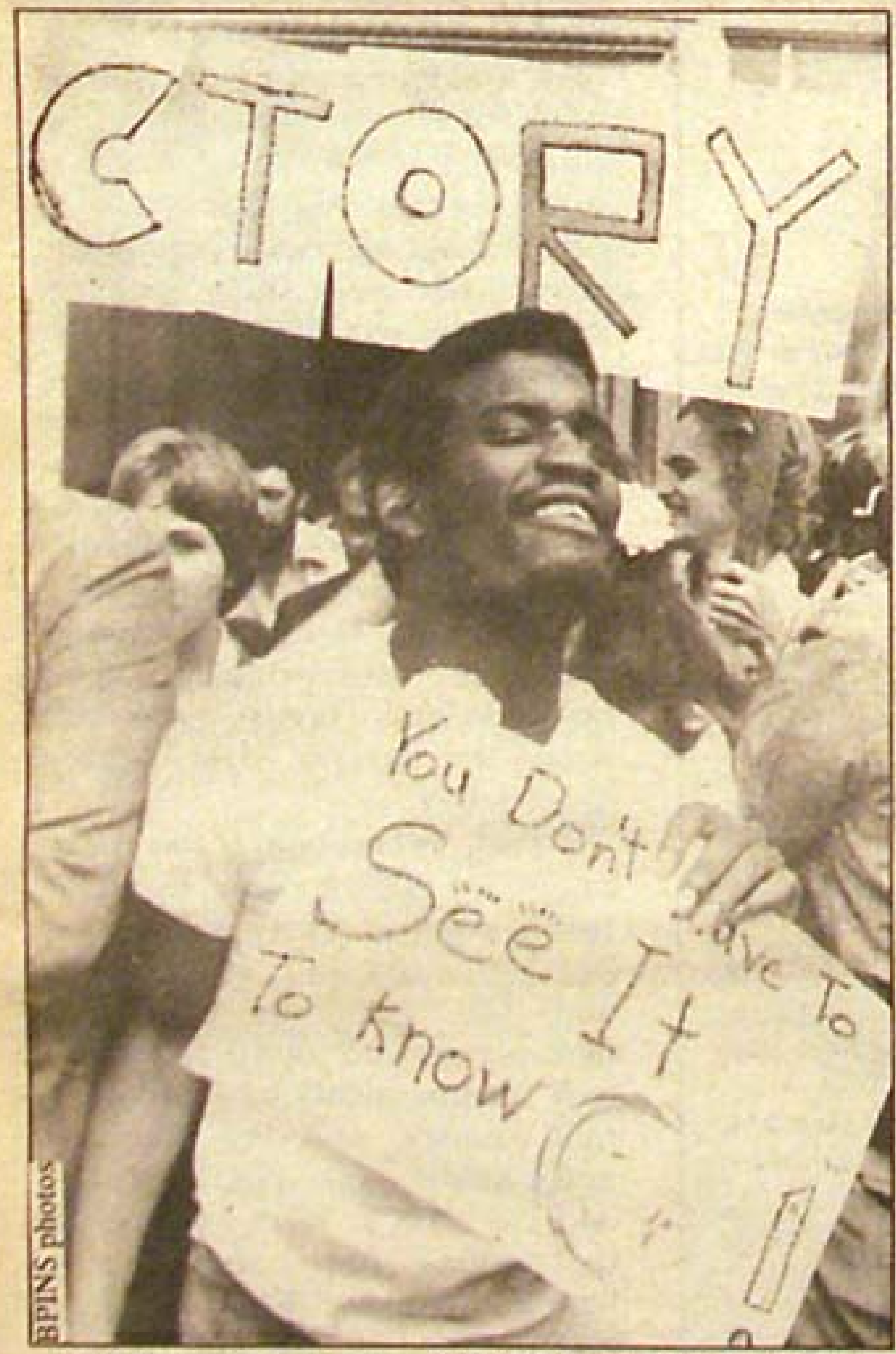
VOL. XVI NO. 25 SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1977 25¢



Pressure Forces Califano To Sign 504 Regulations

HANDICAPPED WIN DEMANDS- END H.E.W. OCCUPATION







BPINS photos

Blind demonstrator DENNIS BILLUPS (left) and other protesters triumphantly ended their 26-day sit-in at San Francisco's HEW offices last week. Black Panther Party members CHUCK JACKSON and BRAD LOMAX (top, photo) played an integral role in this strategic struggle for human rights.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - "We *Have* Overcome — can you hear it — We *Have* Overcome," said the final group of handicapped and disabled people returning from Washington, some with wide smiles, others with lingering tears, bunched together in the airport lobby.

"We *Have* Overcome," they sang to the depths of their hearts, just as their counterparts had sung that same tune before ending their triumphant 26-day sit-in.

It was their unofficial theme song, once a source of hope and inspiration, now transformed to coincide with their tremendous victory, just as their powerful protest will soon transform the face of America.

In truth, the wheelchair-confined and disabled people who successfully took on the federal government — occupying the Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) offices in San Francisco for nearly four weeks, while sending a delegation to Washington, D.C., to directly confront their oppressors — *had* overcome, and, indeed, their message was heard across the land.

On Thursday, April 28, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano, signed into law the far-reaching Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, thus barring discrimination against disabled people in all buildings and facilities receiving federal funds.

The signing of the long-delayed implementation regulations was the significant victory the handicapped and disabled had sought in

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Editorial

WHAT PRICE FREEDOM?

Even in the aftermath of the tremendous, inspiring victory won by the handicapped and disabled protesters — who have truly taught us all something new about the awesome "power of the people" — one statement made by the opposition lingers, a haunting omen for our struggles ahead.

Responding to the demands of the militant and earnest disabled demonstrators that HEW Secretary Califano sign the Section 504 regulations unchanged from their previously agreed to form, Gene Eiderberg, a HEW assistant, bluntly remarked, "It's not a question of human rights. . .but how much."

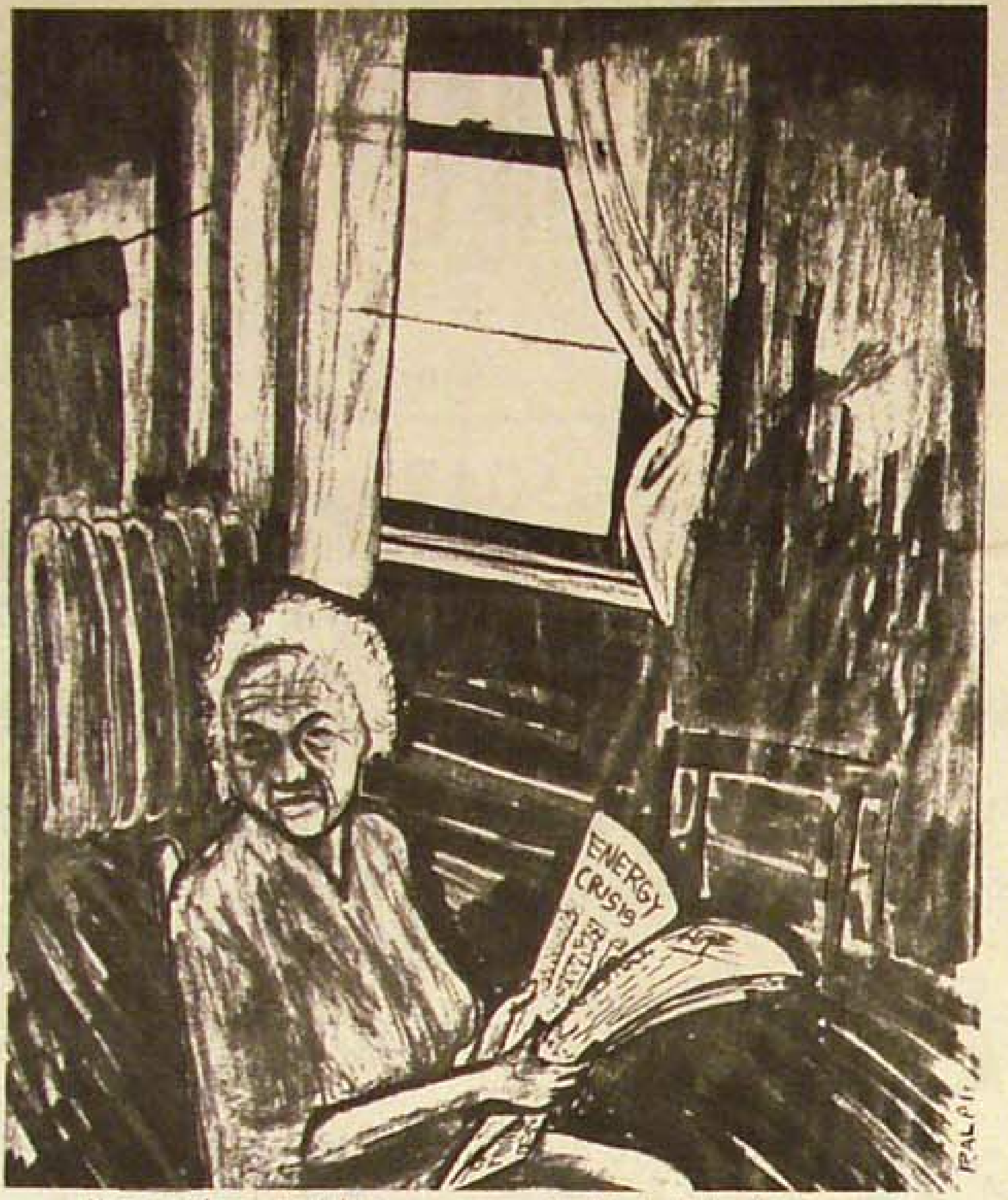
How much? How much human rights or how much will it cost us for "you people" to have your human rights? Either way, it's a chilling comment, and in its very duplicity represents the essence of the Carter administration.

How much? Well, from the dollars and cents view, the signing of Section 504 will cost $2.4 billion a year to implement the sweeping regulations, minus the $2.1 billion the newly-employed disabled people will add to the gross national product. In other words, it will cost the federal government $3 million to allow 35 million Americans to have an equal access/barrier-free environment necessary to live full and decent lives — a little over 8½ cents per disabled person. Not very much at all.

How much? Well, from the human point of view, a great deal more than the racists and reactionaries are willing to give up without a fight.

If the rednecks and the others don't have "cripples" to hate and make fun of anymore; if "niggers" and the rest of the oppressed in this society aren't the enemy anymore, then who will all that anger and frustration built up within the "silent majority" be turned against?

That's the real problem Eiderberg and the other bureaucrats of his ilk are dealing with, even though they usually don't express it so bluntly: How much can we give — or take — and still keep the hate alive, still keep people divided. It's a neat trick, and so far Carter's the best at this old con game since Kennedy, though still lacking the stature of that late, great pimp, FDR.



Honey, There ain't been no energy in this building for years!

Letters to the Editor

I SUPPORT YOU

Dear Black Panther Party,

This Sunday afternoon, I am being honored by the National Association of Negro Women, hence I will miss the anniversary of the Black Panther Party's newspaper. Allen Temple joins me in praising your paper. Your paper gives us the truth, facts and data for our liberation. More than any other newspaper you have supported me in my fight against racism. I love you and support you in our common struggle.

Dr. J. Alfred Smith,
Pastor, Allen Temple Baptist Church

ERITREANS FOR LIBERATION CONGRATULATE "THE BLACK PANTHER"

Eritreans For Liberation in North America takes this opportunity of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper's 10th anniversary to express its warmest congratulations to the dedicated staff of the newspaper. The newspaper has been a positive factor in organizing the Black community and other oppressed people in the U.S. by raising their consciousness and awakening them to their roles in their own struggle and destiny.

The degree and intensity of the enemy's attempt to disrupt the newspaper and its impact in the community is a clear testimony of its effectiveness in mobilizing the community to participate in the struggle.

Not only has it been raising the people's consciousness about the oppressive system here, but it also presents the masses with accurate information and analysis of the revolutionary struggles in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In the last two years, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper has been among the progressive media of the world to dig deep into the roots of the Eritrean

Correction

The dateline on the cover of last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER should have been April 30, 1977.

COMMENT

"Take The Profit Motive Out Of Journalism"

By Wes Moore

KDIA Radio News Director Wes Moore, one of the guest speakers at the 10th Anniversary Celebration of THE BLACK PANTHER last Sunday, delivered a very important and timely message concerning the need for more responsible, progressive journalism among U.S. establishment media. Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the text of Brother Moore's thought-provoking speech.

"I haven't been in the Bay Area for very long, but I've already learned that the most repected people, the most listened to people are the people who have been here for quite awhile, the people who have participated in the movements, struggles and efforts of people in Oakland and San Francisco to free themselves of some of the oppressive conditions that surround them....

"I want to congratulate THE BLACK PANTHER for growing, surviving and expanding like it has under conditions that would have made most other publications like it fold. For KDIA News, and every other news operation in the Bay Area and around the country, THE BLACK PANTHER is a vital source of information.

"And you've done it, probably more importantly than anything else, without the basic support that the establishment news media in this country have and need to survive. I'm talking about advertising.

"That is probably the most important difference between the Black Panther Party newspaper and *Internews* and *Africa News* and the hundreds of other newspapers and unofficial broadcast communications media in this country, and the standard news media—the ABC's, NBC's and the CBS's. It is because of that lack of control that we can hear and read the kinds of things that we need to hear and read in

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THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 8501 EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621, TELEPHONE: (415) 638-0195.

YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $10.00
SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

SANTA RITA JAIL

Panel Condemns Treatment Of Women Inmates As "Inhuman"

(Oakland, Calif.) - A three-judge panel here has determined that women inmates at the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center were subjected to conditions which were "inhuman and below minimum jail standard" when they were transferred to a men's section following a February 6 flare-up.

The panel, all three women judges assigned to the Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court, investigated the aftermath of the incident in which 52 women inmates were forced to shift to the Greystone maximum security section following the disturbance,



A three-judge panel has found conditions for women prisoners at Santa Rita "antiquated, overcrowded and hazardous."

displacing 52 men who were moved to other quarters.

In their probe the women judges determined that:

•The women were not given proper clothing or toilet articles;

•Their quarters were too cold;

•Male deputies were able to see women in scanty attire or nude in the toilets, showers or in their cells; and

•Women were denied sufficient exercise or access to telephones "even when court-ordered."

With regard to the regular women's quarters at the county jail, the judges found a severe shortage of women deputies and a lack of on-the-job training, reported the *Oakland Tribune*.

Even these quarters, the judges found, were "antiquated, extremely overcrowded and hazardous."□

BOOST IN BID TO BECOME THE FIRST BLACK MAYOR IN CITY HISTORY

JOE COTO BACKS LIONEL WILSON FOR MAYOR OF OAKLAND

(Oakland, Calif.) - In a major boost for his frontrunning campaign to become the first Black mayor of Oakland, popular Judge Lionel Wilson has won the backing of his former opponent, Chicano City Councilman Joe Coto.

Coto, who finished third in the recent April 19 nominating election with close to 10,000 votes, told a crowded press conference last week he would be available to do precinct walking for Judge Wilson, if so requested.

He added that he was under no political pressure whatsoever to support the 60-year-old jurist, and that there was never any doubt in his mind about the Wilson endorsement.

Judge Wilson, who topped the nominating elections with over 31,000 votes, slightly over 5,000 more than his nearest challenger and good for 44.6 per cent of all votes cast, welcomed Coto's endorsement, commenting:

"I'd like to convey my sincere appreciation to Joe for his endorsement. It's one of the most significant we have received during the course of the campaign. As an Oakland city councilman and as a mayoral candidate, Joe has always demonstrated his independence.

"Joe's active campaign and his solicitation of voter support through personal contact were admired and respected by my campaign during the course of the primary election.

"Joe's support will make a very special statement to the voters of Oakland. In the next few weeks, as I walk precincts and actively campaign, I look forward to meeting those who voted for Joe in the primary. And I look forward to earning their respect and their support."



LIONEL WILSON received the support of Oakland City Councilman JOE COTO last week. Coto, an opponent of Wilson in the April 19 primary election, pledged to actively campaign for the Black Superior Court judge.

Wilson faces Republican businessman David Tucker in the May 17 runoffs, whom he recently proposed to debate in a hard-hitting challenge. Tucker has accepted the offer, declining, however, to debate Wilson directly, saying that he will only answer questions from reporters.

Tucker is the right-wing, "law and order" candidate in the race, and has played upon hysterical fears of crime with a bogus plan to put 150 more policemen on city streets. Critics, as well as impartial observers, have attacked Tucker's plan as excessive and nonfunctional, both in terms of manpower needs as well as financially.

In contrast to his opponent's narrow campaign and personality attacks, Judge Wilson has repeatedly focused on the issues, raising serious questions and offering concrete proposals to deal with the problems affecting the quality of life in this unique port city of some 377,000 — a majority of whom are minorities.



Following is a breakdown of Judge Wilson's positions on the issues:

Jobs

Judge Wilson believes that if we are going to reverse our staggering unemployment rate, we must initiate a comprehensive program which will create new jobs and make existing and new employment opportunities available to Oakland residents. He favors an aggressive "hire Oakland policy," and a long range plan which involves a cross-section of our city's resources to implement this employment.

Judge Wilson supports the creation of an active Labor/Management Advisory Council to research and advise the city on creative employment programs, to ensure that we are training people for available employment, and to coordinate our efforts with the resources available in our local colleges. He will work to develop a modern day industrial park conducive to attracting and maintaining job-stimulating industry in our city.

Housing

Judge Wilson believes that housing must be a priority in Oakland. He understands our city's abandoned housing problem has mushroomed over the past years, and the relationship between deteriorating housing and

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S.F. SHERIFF HONGISTO JAILED FOR REFUSING I-HOTEL EVICTION ORDER

(Redwood City, Calif.) - Commenting, "It's my first vacation in five years," San Francisco Sheriff Richard Hongisto entered San Mateo County Jail here last Friday to serve a five-day contempt of court charge for refusing to evict elderly tenants of the embattled International Hotel.

The first incumbent sheriff in San Francisco history to go to jail and, according to his own research, only the fourth sheriff in the U.S. ever to serve time, Hongisto was found in contempt on January 10 for "willful failure" to carry out Superior Court Judge Ira Brown's order to evict the mostly Chinese and Filipino tenants.

I-Hotel tenants and their supporters have waged an eight-year long battle to save the Chinatown facility from destruction, citing San Francisco's lack of low-cost quality housing, particularly for senior citizens. The building's current owners, the Hong Kong-based Four Seas Corporation, seeks to raze the structure and turn the property into a parking lot.

In late January, as a result of overwhelming community support, I-Hotel tenants won an 11th-hour stay of eviction. The



BPINS photo

San Francisco Sheriff RICHARD HONGISTO refused to evict elderly tenants of the I-Hotel, whose supporters are shown in protest march (above).

day before the stay was issued, over 5,000 people turned out, as promised, to form a massive "human barricade" in front of the I-Hotel, pledging to block any eviction attempt by San Francisco sheriffs' deputies.

(Since then the San Francisco Housing Authority has initiated proceeds to acquire the I-Hotel from Four Seas under eminent domain. They plan to eventually sell the facility to the tenants if the necessary funds can be raised.)



Sheriff Hongisto, who totes liberal credentials, had unsuccessfully argued in court that he lacked sufficient manpower to force the eviction, particularly in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

Former S.Q.6 Defendant Willie Tate Shot

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Well-liked former San Quentin 6 defendant Willie Tate was shot and critically injured in a mysterious San Francisco shootout last week that left one man dead and apparently another wounded.

Tate, 32, acquitted last August of murder and assault charges in the explosive Marin County courthouse trial arising from the 1971 assassination of author/revolutionary George Jackson, was wounded in the abdomen and knee. He remains in critical but "improving" condition at San Francisco General Hospital.

At least one bullet ripped through Tate's intestines, raising the possibility that his wounds might develop into peritonitis, an often fatal stomach inflammation.

Well-wishers, including noted San Francisco attorney Charles Garry, who represented Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain during the San Quentin 6 proceedings, report Tate's spirits remain high, although he frequently lapses into semiconsciousness. His mother is at his bedside.



BPINS photo

WILLIE TATE

The only one of the San Quentin 6 defendants who endured the 16-month long trial without chains and shackles — having been released, with charges still pending, on $100,000 bail after 13 years in prison — Tate, raised in nearby Stockton, gained a popular reputation and dozens of supporters with his soft-spoken, sincere and friendly manner.

Earl Satcher, 35, alleged leader of a group of former prisoners known as the Tribal Thumb, was found lying between two parked cars, killed by a .38 caliber bullet, according to police reports. A .22 caliber revolver and six spent shells were said to be found beside his body.

Three persons, a Black man and two White women, were arrested while sitting in a parked car near the scene of the shooting.

Inside the San Francisco Cooperating Warehouse, police claim to have found a bloody denim jacket, leading to speculation that a third person may have been wounded in the gun battle outside.

None of the more than three dozen persons inside the warehouse at the time, reportedly attending a meeting involving a dispute within the cooperative food system, would discuss the incident with the police.

Tate is presently being held in a special security section of S.F. General as a material witness in the shooting. □

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY



May 1 , 1863

The Confederate Congress passed a resolution which branded Black troops and their officers in the Union Army as criminals. The Resolution, which went into effect on May 1, 1863, doomed captured Black soldiers to death or slavery.

May 1 - 3, 1866

On May 1-3, 1866, there was a race riot in Memphis, Tennessee. Forty-six Black people and two White liberals were killed and about 75 wounded. Ninety homes, twelve schools and four churches were burned.

May 1, 1867

As a result of the southern Reconstruction effort many Black schools and universities were founded. Prominent among these was Howard University which opened on May 1, 1867. Talladega College, also opened in 1867 along with Atlanta University, was chartered at the same time.

May 1, 1950

Gwendolyn Brooks, a product of Black America and world renowned for poetry, was formally awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry on May 1, 1950.

May 1, 1970

Over 20,000 people gathered on the New Haven (Connecticut) Green on May 1, 1970, to demand the freedom of Ericka Huggins, a leading member of the Black Panther Party and others who were being held for murder charges in an attempted COINTELPRO frame-up. At the time of the demonstration, the U.S. had recently invaded Cambodia, sparking a nationwide student strike against the Vietnam War and the repression of the Black Panther Party.

"OUR VOICE HAS BEEN HEARD THROUGHOUT THE LAND"

BLACK PANTHER NEWSPAPER CELEBRATES 10th ANNIVERSARY AT SPIRITED O.C.L.C. BENEFIT

(Oakland, Calif.) - Friends and supporters of the Black Panther Party joined Party members last Sunday in a joyful celebration commemorating the 10th Anniversary of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper, the official political organ of the Black Panther Party.

The Oakland Community Learning Center, scene of the historic celebration, was gaily decorated for the occasion with streamers in the official colors of the BPP, blue and black. BPP members warmly greeted their guests, many of them long-time friends and supporters whom they had not seen for some time.

CHARLES GARRY

Charles Garry, noted people's lawyer and BPP chief counsel for nearly 10 years; Tirivafi Kangai, deputy chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in North and South America; John George, the first Black member of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors and a long-time friend of BPP founder and leader, Huey P. Newton; Wes Moore, KDIA Radio news director; Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, director of the Committee for Justice for Tyrone Guyton; and Steve Talbot, editor of *Internews*, were among the participants in last Sunday's program.

The anniversary program also featured musical selections by BPP chairperson Elaine Brown; poetry readings by leading BPP member Ericka Huggins, who is director of the Oakland Community School; and songs by the children of Black Panther Party members.

BLACK PANTHER Editor Michael Fultz, host for the occasion, opened the program with remarks on the role played by THE BLACK PANTHER throughout its 10 years of existence.

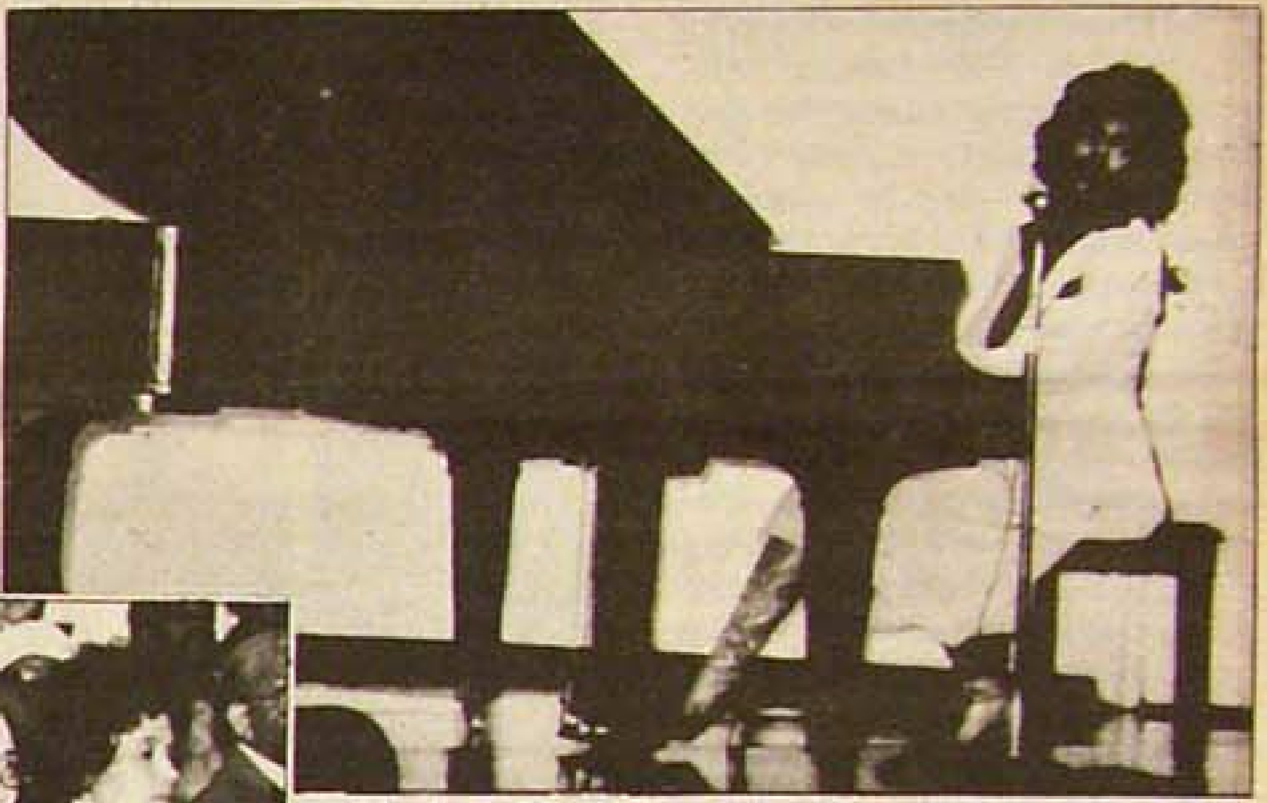
"It was 10 years ago, on April 25, 1967," Michael said, "that the first issue of our Party's political organ was circulated and distributed in the Bay Area. We were all much younger then. The Black Panther Party was little more than seven months old, but I'd like to think that the guidelines laid down in that first issue have continued to the present day:

"Educating, informing and broadening the awareness of the community, of course, but more importantly;

"Interpreting events from a new, progressive, Black perspective, and mobilizing people to control those events in their best interests."

Summarizing the relationship of the community to the development of THE BLACK PANTHER, Michael noted, ". . .We, collectively, are the voice of THE BLACK PANTHER, and I think we can say, without bragging too much, that in the past 10 years our voice has truly been heard throughout the land."

The first speaker on the program was Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, director of the Committee For Justice for Tyrone Guyton.





ELAINE BROWN (above) dedicated one of her songs at the 10th anniversary to Mrs. ARMELIA NEWTON (second from left). Below, CHARLES GARRY received a standing ovation.



BPINS photos

For over three years, Mrs. Shepherd has persistently sought justice for her 14-year-old son, Tyrone Guyton, who was murdered by three White Emeryville police on the night of November 1, 1973.

Thanking the Black Panther Party for its constant support in the struggle she has waged, Mrs. Shepherd went on to say:

"...We intend to get justice for Tyrone Guyton. By using THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper we'll be able to let you know some of the things that the Tyrone Committee intends to do."

Next, Elaine Brown, a well-known singer/composer in addition to her duties as a leading member of the Black Panther Party, sang four of her own original compositions. Prior to singing, Elaine made brief remarks on the exiled leader of the BPP, Huey P. Newton.

"...It is the people who write songs. I don't really write them,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

Unemployment Hearing Attracts 300



(Oakland, Calif.) - The Committee for an All-Oakland Organization (CAOO) sponsored a public hearing on unemployment last week featuring County Supervisor John George moderating a panel of representatives from the public, private and community sectors of the city.

The main areas of concern presented at the hearing were: (1) the availability of jobs to Oakland residents and minorities; (2) job training opportunities, contracts and policies of government agencies.

The well-attended event was held at St. Elizabeth Grade School at 1503 34th Avenue. It was one of several meetings that have been set up by CAOO to work toward solutions to pressing problems facing the city of Oakland.

BPINS photos

HANDICAPPED WIN

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE
nationwide demonstrations on April 5, resulting in building occupations at HEW offices in New York and Los Angeles.

But there was another victory, a triumph of the human will, actually, achieved here in the Bay Area. It is the type of victory that can't be pinpointed by any one single act, but in the long run is as significant as Califano's signing of Section 504.

Its expression came in many ways: for instance, when protest leader Cece Weeks, a frail, blond-haired young woman confined to a wheelchair, suddenly explained the night before the HEW occupation ended, "You know, for the first time in my life, I'm *proud* to be handicapped";

Or when a young Black woman came up to Brad Lomax, a Black Panther Party member victimized by multiple sclerosis, upon his return from Washington, and embracing him in his wheelchair, remarked, "Thank you for setting an example for all of us";

Or when Dennis Billups, a 24-year-old Black man blind from birth and in many ways the spiritual leader of the San Francisco demonstrators, marched joyfully out of the Old Federal Building holding a sign he instructed to be made, "You don't have to see it to know."

As Kitty Cone pointed out at the group's final press conference — at which they announced they intended to leave the building at 12:00 noon on Saturday, April 30, and would spend the night before cleaning up:

"Second to the signing of the regulations the way we wanted them to be signed, the most important thing that came out of this is the public birth of a disabled movement.

"People all over the country, not just people shut-in in convalescence homes, but everyone in this country has learned that disabled people have a tremendous amount of strength, that we are capable of leading a struggle that has won major gains from the government.

"There's a great deal of self-confidence, a great deal of pride, that we have given to ourselves and to disabled people all over the country. But we've also shown that if you wage a really effective struggle and you don't give up, you can win a victory."

In a very real sense, ending the HEW occupation was like breaking up a family — a farewell to the tightly knit, caring, human community the disabled demonstrators and their aides formed among themselves.

It was this feeling of happiness in victory, combined with a hint of remorse, that Ron Washington expressed when asked how he felt about leaving:

"Well, there's some hesitancy because of the relationship that was developed here — the comradeship around political needs and working together to get those needs taken care of. It's just an incredible feeling."

During the course of the 26-day sit-in, the Black Panther Party played a leading support role in providing food for the demonstrators. Over and over again, the disabled protesters credited the BPP with literally sustaining their struggle, "keeping us alive body and soul," as one person put it.







ERICKA HUGGINS, speaking to disabled demonstrators, commented, "The signing of 504 . . .the beautiful thing that has happened these past few weeks, is all to say 'the niggers' are going to be set free."

One woman jokingly accused the Party of undermining her fast of close to two weeks: "I couldn't stand it when I saw those bar-be-qued ribs," she commented.

Thus, when Ericka Huggins, a leading BPP member and director of the model Oakland Community School, addressed the crowd at the Saturday victory rally, she received a tremendous ovation.

"I've been thinking since I've been here this morning that the United States has always had its niggers," Ericka said. "And they come in all sizes, shapes, colors, classes, and disabilities.

"The signing of 504, this demonstration, the sit-in, this beautiful thing that has happened these past weeks, is all to say that the niggers are going to be set free. . ."

Over and over the significant themes were repeated at the rally — "human rights," "equal access," "an end to segregation," "finally feeling like a human being" — all summed up by Kitty Cone when she simply yelled into the microphone the one thought behind all the smiling emotions, "WE WON, WE WON, WE WON!"

504: Civil Rights For The Disabled

"No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States. . .shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

So reads Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the focus of the recent month-long protest by activist handicapped and disabled people.

Since it was passed by Congress four years ago, no regulations were ever signed to assure the direct implementation of 504, thus leaving over 35 million disabled Americans with a law on paper but with no concrete form.

Last week, however, acting under tremendous pressure, Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Secretary Joseph Califano signed a 47-page document of sweeping regulations implementing Section 504. The regulations signed by Califano provide that:

•Alcoholics and drug addicts are included in the definition of handicapped persons, one of the major goals of the demonstrators.

HANDICAPPED CHILD

•Every handicapped child is entitled to be educated in regular public school classrooms with nonhandicapped children, unless placement in a special residential setting is necessary. In that case, public authorities will be financially responsible for providing all necessary facilities, including tuition, room and board.

•All new buildings and facilities must be readily accessible to and usable by the handicapped, free of architectural barriers. This apparently includes buildings in the blueprint stage, another key goal of the demonstrators.

•Programs and activities in existing buildings must be made accessible to the handicapped within 60 days. If the buildings are inacessible, they must be made accessible within three years without exception.

•Employees not discriminate against the handicapped provided that the disability does not prevent them from performing the work if reasonable accommodation is provided to meet their specific needs.

These regulations apply to institutions or programs receiving HEW funds, therefore covering virtually all public schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, social welfare agencies, offices of doctors receiving Medicare funds, as well as many private businesses.

CHARGE RACISM, NOT MONEY, IS THE REAL ISSUE

BLACK MILWAUKEE TEACHERS IGNORE M.T.E.A. STRIKE, CROSS PICKET LINES

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - Black teachers here recently charged that racism, not money, is the real issue of a teachers' strike by the Milwaukee Teachers' Education Association (MTEA), and, as a result, the Black teachers are ignoring the mostly-White picket line.

The Black Teachers Caucus Organization (BTCO) is leading a boycott of the MTEA strike despite threats of violence and attempts to intimidate in retaliation for their bold and courageous stance. The Black Caucus is charging that the root of the problem is school desegregation and the enrollment of Black students at formerly all-White schools.

Clarence Nicholas, chairman of the BTCO, said that as many as 250 out of a total of 866 Black teachers showed up for work on the second day of the strike, up from 210 on the first day.

School officials said all of the Black teachers at the predominantly Black, Jackie Robinson School, where Nicholas teaches, showed up for work on the initial strike day, April 7. Most Black teachers at Fulton and Edison junior high schools, in the heart of the northside Black community, also reported on the first day. The MTEA said it considers Fulton "a scab school" and is making no effort to picket there.

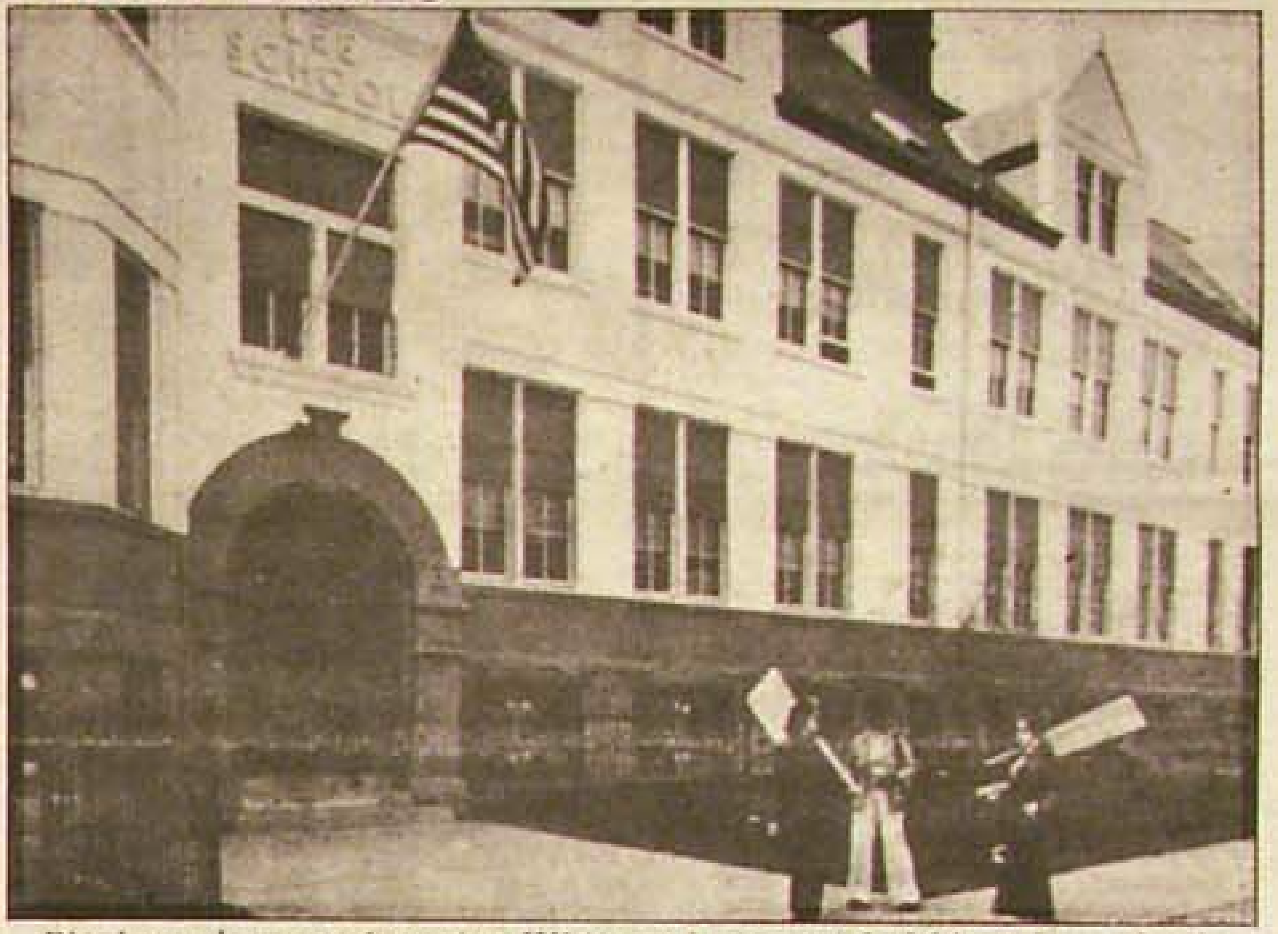
SECOND DAY

As the second day of the strike began, school officials said that 756 teachers and 89 substitute teachers crossed the lines. Although teacher attendance rose with each strike day, the number of students showing up at school continued to decrease. Some 6,700 of the system's 110,000 pupils were in school on the second day of the strike.

Nicholas says the Black Caucus wants to show the public that the MTEA is not looking after the best interests of Black teachers.

Nicholas reported that various teachers have called Caucus members, including himself, to let them know what might happen because of their refusal to support the strike. One White southside teacher, who had crossed the picket lines in a 1975 teachers' strike, called Nicholas a day before the strike to tell him of possible MTEA goon squads that "may do anything."

In an "Open Letter To The Black Parents," published by the *Milwaukee Courier*, a White teacher who opposed the MTEA strike wrote:



Black teachers are ignoring White pickets outside Milwaukee schools.

"The first reason for the strike is because of the transfer clause. The White teachers who teach in the outlying lily-White schools (and there are still many of them) do not want to be transferred into the inner city schools to teach Black children.

"They claim they cannot teach Black children. If this is so, it's because of the hatred and subtle racist remarks the White teachers have imposed upon the Black children. If the Black parents could observe, undetected, the conduct of some of these bigoted White teachers toward their children, they would be appalled. Such remarks are heard daily in the lunchrooms, such as 'they're just stupid,' 'they're unpleasant to be around,' 'they smell,' etc.

"The other reason for the strike is the class size. As one teacher put it, 'If we must have the nigger kids, let it be in less numbers!'

"Their (Black) children are placed in 'behavioral disorder' rooms simply because they're Black. Classes are held in private White homes to use discouraging tactics to make Black kids ask for transfers.

"And, I might add, though subtly again some of the White principals encourage these little tricks that the teachers use. They, too, are very prejudiced toward Black people and their children. They have been heard to discuss among themselves the number of "Black troublemakers' we got in today. □

1,500 U.C.L.A. Students Rally To Protest Cutbacks, Racist Firing

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Some 1,500 predominantly Black and minority students and faculty members rallied on the University of California (UCLA) campus here on April 22 to protest cutbacks in minority admissions, the racist firing of a high-ranking Black official and the "trashing" of the Black Student Association (BSA) office.

Organized by the BSA, the United Veterans Association, MECHA, Union of Teacher Assistants and the Black Law Students Association (BALSA), the UCLA rally was supported by numerous other organizations, including the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Blasting the racist policies of UCLA, which include the significant decrease in minority admissions and the elimination of veterans' programs, speakers at the rally called for a two-day boycott of classes.

As a result of the protest, a broad-based coalition, Students and Communities Against Racism in Education (SCARE), has been formed to organize around the issue of minority and other student cutbacks at UCLA, particularly as they relate to the infamous Bakke decision handed down by the California Supreme Court. Under this ruling, it is

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Atlanta Strike Firings Splits Liberal Coalition

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The month-long garbage workers' strike here has created a serious division within the Black community and the ranks of organized labor. This split has been prompted primarily by the firing of over 900 strikers by Black Mayor Maynard Jackson.

Throughout the South, Blacks and labor united during the civil rights protests of the 1960s to achieve common goals. In this strike the coalition has been broken as the sanitation workers, most of whom are Black, have virtually been left by themselves.

Over 900 workers, represented by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), walked out in March demanding a 50 cent raise — from $3.55 an hour. Jackson, who started his political career as a labor lawyer and union supporter, responded by firing all of the 943 workers.

Striking sanitation workers in Atlanta have been abandoned by the Black elite of the city. Mayor Maynard Jackson, who gained office through strong labor support, has become one of their major enemies.



Then Jackson, who supported an AFSCME strike in 1970 by marching in the street in support of striking workers, began hiring new sanitation workers and gave strikers a deadline to reapply for their jobs. Jackson, allying with the city's White financial community, stated boldly in the press he wouldn't take the city into a deficit in order to meet the just demand of the garbage workers.

However, spokesmen for the strikers pointed to a $9 million surplus in the city's 1976 budget

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CRUELTY TO NURSING HOME PATIENTS, ILLEGAL TRANSFERS CHARGED

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Quality Care Convalescent Hospital Centers, Inc., operator of the beleaguered Post St. Convalescent Home here in San Francisco, has been charged with the attempted transfer of five senile patients, against their will, from its Camarillo (Ventura County) facility to its Crescent City (Del Norte County) facility. The attempted 700-mile transfer was made in order to fill beds at Quality Care's underused Crescent City facility.

In a copyrighted story in the San Francisco newspaper *Common Sense* reporter Steve Berlin reports that statements including these allegations have been filed with the state Health Department by a physician, the former administrator and a third staff member at Quality Care's Camarillo facility.

The state Health Department has asked the Ventura County district attorney's office to file criminal charges. But the state's five-month-old request has been ignored.

According to the written statement of the Camarillo doctor, the convalescent home chartered a plane to remove the patients:

"These patients were generally unable to make this choice by themselves, so it was arbitrarily made for them by the operators (Quality Care). A letter requesting their transfer to Crescent City was drawn up by one of the people working in the diet kitchen, patients were helped to place an X on this letter, and then this was witnessed by the operators of the hospital. There seemed to be little basis for transferring them other than financial considerations to the operators."

Frank Donovan, then administrator of the Camarillo facility, phoned John Sullivan, Santa Barbara regional state Health Department director, who stopped the patient transfers. According to Donovan's statement, "Dr. Cormack (Santa Barbara Medi-Cal head) then visited the hospital and asked each of the five patients if they understood what they had signed." Four of the five said no."

Quality Care has operated the Post St. Convalescent Home, the state's largest private nursing home, since February 1, 1977. They were asked by the owners to manage the 399-bed facility after a state Health Department survey team found conditions there so bad that the department moved to revoke Post Street's license and the San Francisco district attorney brought 107 civil charges against Post Street's owners.



Our elderly deserve respect and humane care. But, in San Francisco's Post Street nursing home, patients are severely abused by profit-hungry operators.

A follow-up state Health Department survey team surprise visit, after Quality Care had taken over, found 112 violations of minimum patient care standards. Those violations included 12 patients with pneumonia who were receiving insufficient fluids, unreported weight changes of as much as 50 pounds, patients with bedsores, and patients lying in their own feces and urine.

Although the state survey team recommended rescinding Quality Care's license to operate Post Street, pressure brought by the nursing home industry on Raymond Procunier, deputy director of the state Health Department (former state corrections head), led him to announce on April 11 that he was "doublechecking" the survey findings.

S.F. Sheriff Hongisto Jailed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

the face of such heavy resistance; the popular support, "human barricade" technique implied.

There were six subsequent stays of sentence before the state supreme court refused to hear his latest appeal. A $500 fine he received when sentenced for contempt has yet to be paid.

When asked, prior to entering the Redwood City jail, if after further reflection, he would again decline to obey the eviction order, Hongisto replied smartly:

"I thought it over at least twice the first time."

Driven to the jail site by his attorney, Ephraim Margolin, Hongisto seemed in chipper spirits, sporting a wide smile and a big peony in his lapel.

After the sheriff was booked, exchanging his three piece pinstripe suit for the orange jumpsuit, the jail uniform worn by San Mateo County inmates, he was taken to a cell segregated from the rest of the jail population. Deputies explained this was because he was jailed on civil rather than criminal charges, and isolation was a requirement of local laws.

HONGISTO'S ATTITUDE

Hongisto's attitude about the whole affair was summed up in a comment he made to reporters as 8:00 a.m. approached, the time he was due to report to jail.

"We don't want to be late," the young sheriff said as he bounded onto the elevator, adding sarcasticly, "I don't want to be held in contempt of court."

Hongisto is scheduled for release Wednesday morning, May 4.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Scottsboro Compensation Nixed

(New York, N.Y.) - the Alabama legislature recently voted against a bill that would have awarded Clarence Norris, 65, the only survivor of the infamous Scottsboro frame-up (in which nine young Black men were falsely convicted of raping two White women in 1931) $10,000 as compensation for his years of suffering. After 15 years of false imprisonment, Norris lived for almost 30 years as a fugitive.

Banks Fights Extradition

(Palo Alto, Calif.) - Native American leader Dennis Banks said last week that if the state supreme court orders Governor Brown to extradite him he still does not plan on returning to South Dakota for sentencing on a frame-up assault conviction. Addressing the Stanford University American Indian Organization, Banks said he would have "attorneys armed with writs of hapeas corpus" stationed at every possible stop along the way if the airplane transporting him does not fly directly to South Dakota.

Law Libraries Mandatory

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled last week that prison officials must make law libraries or adequate legal help available to all inmates seeking freedom. In writing for the high court's 6-3 majority decision, Justice Thurgood Marshall said that "the fundamental right of access to the courts requires prison authorities to assist inmates in the preparation and filing of meaningful legal papers. . ."

U.F.W.

Carrot Boycott

(Fresno, Calif.) - The United Farm Workers headed by Ceasar Chavez will conduct a nationwide boycott against carrots grown by Maggio Inc., of Calexico, a union spokesman announced here last week. The UFW announcement also said that a strike was begun against Mt. Arbor rose nursery in McFarland. The union has been thwarted in efforts to obtain contracts at both firms although it won state-conducted representation elections.

Nationwide Drive Launched For Dessie Wood's Appeal

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Lawyers for the Center for Constitutional Rights here will file friend-of-the-court briefs this month on behalf of Dessie Woods, a young Black woman convicted for the self-defense murder of a White man who threatened to rape and murder her and a friend.

The briefs are part of a nationwide campaign launched by Ms. Woods' supporters to win her release from prison. Appeal hearings are expected to begin shortly.

On the night of June 17, 1975, Ronnie Horne was driving down a highway in rural south Georgia. He picked up his CB radio, called a friend and said he had "two nigger women" in his car.

But Dessie Woods, refusing to become Horne's rape victim, shot him dead after he pulled out a shotgun.



DESSIE WOODS (left) and CHERYL TODD, recently framed on murder charges.

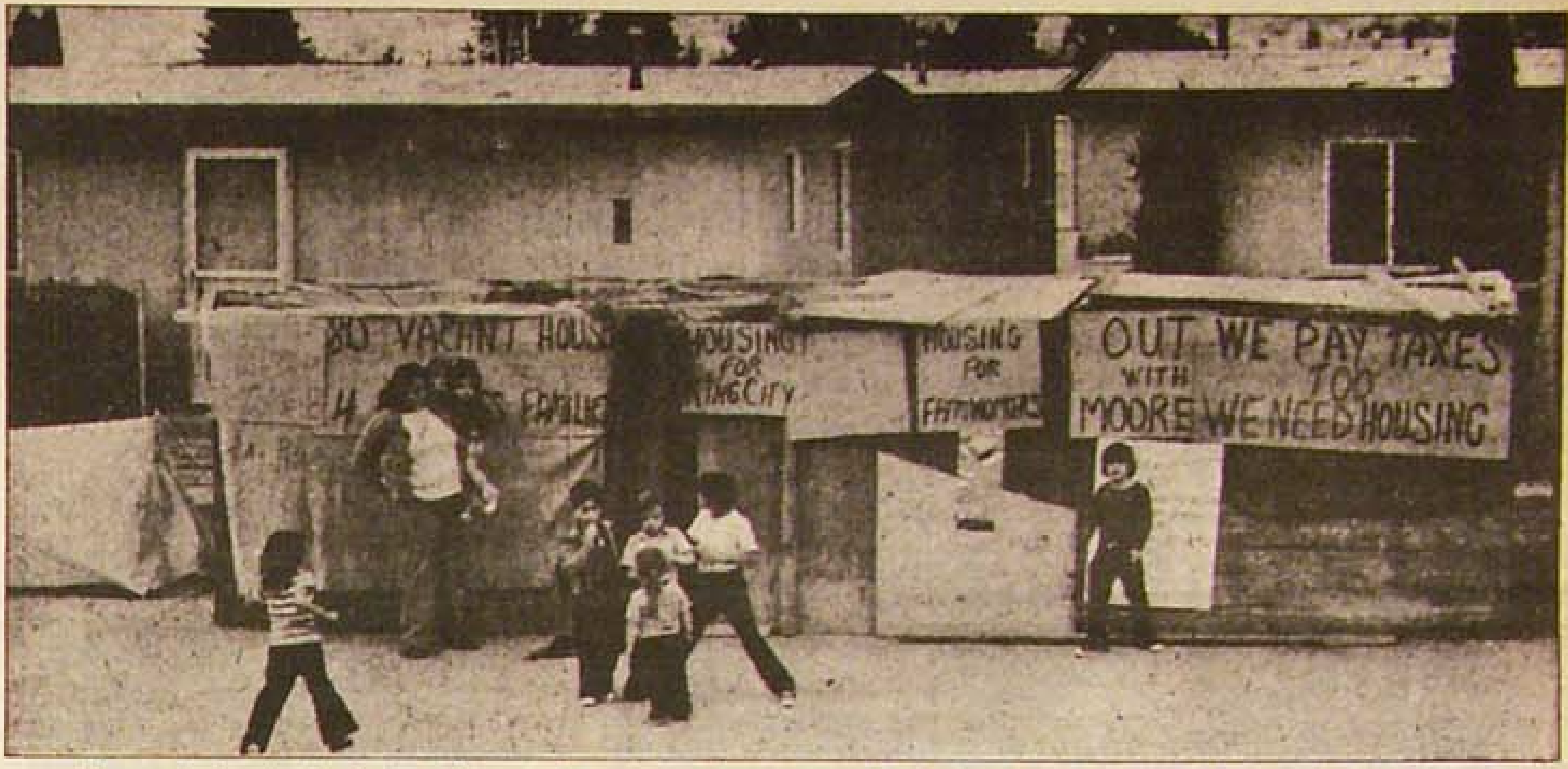
Because of her self-defense on that night, Ms. Woods, 30, is now serving a 10-year sentence for manslaughter and a 12-year sentence for armed robbery. Her companion, 25-year-old Cheryl Todd, was charged with theft and sentenced to one and a half years in jail and three and a half years suspended sentence.

CURRENTLY JAILED

Ms. Woods is currently jailed at the Georgia Correctional Institute for Women in Hardwick, where she is still fighting for her life. Prison authorities keep here constantly drugged and forced her to spend six months in isolation.

The nightmare began even before Ronnie Horne tried to take their lives. The two had been forced to hitchhike from their home in Atlanta to go see Todd's brother in Reidsville Prison, 100 miles away. Bus service to the prison did not run on the weekend, the only time they could go.

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Plywood shacks built by Chicano families who were evicted from a state-run housing camp.

FARMWORKERS WIN HOUSING BATTLE—SIT-IN, SLEEP-IN GAINS STATE AID

(King City, Calif.) - Farmworkers seeking inexpensive, permanent housing in this area recently won several major battles with the help of California state officials.

Eight farmworkers' families here gained temporary housing at a National Guard camp while state officials are continuing their effort to convince Monterey County to reopen a state-owned, county-run housing camp. The families were evicted from the camp eight weeks ago by White racist King City officials who aret trying to force the farmworkers out of the area.

In adjacent San Benito County, the board of supervisors reversed itself and voted to reopen a 70-unit housing camp in Hollister for migrant workers. This was done after Steve Y'barra, California assistant secretary of Health and Welfare and a former farmworker made an impassioned presentation on behalf of the farmworkers.

In King City, the eight families seeking housing were not migrant workers but Chicano farmworkers who had found permanent employment in the area. The families sought permanent housing to insure that their children could have a stable school environment.

The families justifiably contend that King City officials want to keep them on the move to make sure that Mexican-Americans, who form the bulk of the state's farm labor force, cannot gain a political and numerical majority in the area.

After a temporary housing camp was closed off from the workers, the families immediately built a plywood shack outside the state-owned housing units and vowed to stay until they were allowed back in.

Then, while the families traveled to Sacramento to meet with the governor's staff, local officials moved in and dismantled their temporary home. While in Sacramento they slept in Governor Jerry Brown's office one night and the next night in the conference room of California Health and Welfare Secretary Mario Obledo.

Obledo then intervened to move the families into temporary quarters at Camp Roberts, a Natonal Guard training facility. In the meantime, Obledo is seeking permanent housing or to have the present camp reopened.

In San Benito County, the board of supervisors reversed an earlier unanimous decision to close down a 70-unit housing camp by a 3-1 vote.

During the meeting, two lawyers from California Rural Legal Activities, Juan Uranga and Mario Maldonado, warned the board that unless the housing was reopened, they would file suit on behalf of the workers.

SCHOOL DISTRICT

Currently, the school district has only 20 year-round students, and local Whites have been against the integration of Chicano students into their educational facilities.

A community worker for California Rural Legal Assistance explains the resistance of rural Whites to farmworkers settling permanently, as follows:

"They have seen what has happened in here in Soledad where Chicanos are more than 80 per cent and they have controlled the city council until recently. That scares them.

"King City is 30 to 40 per cent Chicano, but it has no Chicano elected public officials. . .They are concerned that some day Chicanos will outnumber them so they try to keep them out."

VICTIMS TESTIFY

500 RALLY TO PROTEST HOUSTON POLICE BRUTALITY

(Houston, Texas) - More than 500 people attended a rally here in early April to protest police brutality.

Ms. Jean Linton told how her brother Milton Glover was gunned down one year ago.

"Don't wait until it's your brother or sister or mother or father," she told the crowd. "Do something now," the *Militant* reports.

Benoit, a 21-year-old Black construction worker, was hurrying home to take medicine for a severe migraine headache. Twenty police cars chased him home. When he got out of his car, a group of cops cuffed his hands behind his back and began pounding his head against the concrete steps of his porch.

Benoit's mother and family protested. They were kicked and cursed by more than forty cops. Benoit's mother was thrown to the ground and held at gunpoint.

Benoit's beating might have become just another link in the chain of racist assaults performed by Houston police, who have murdered more than twenty people over the past three years. But Benoit's mother called the family priest, Father Jack McGinnis, who arrived in time to witness the beating.

Another unexpected witness was a rookie officer — A.D. Nichols — who was so revolted by the beating that he told the truth to the press.

Father McGinnis has begun a highly publicized fast to protest the cops' brutality. Nichols, who refuses to disavow his story, has been transferred to a desk job.

"The only difference between Milton Glover and me," said Benoit, "is that I am lucky enough to be alive to tell about it."

The long list of speakers at the rally testified to the systematic brutality of Houston's cops.

A young man told how cops shot him after he had stopped them from shooting his brother in the back.





Klansman/cop getting into Houston police vehicle (above). DEMAS BENOIT is a recent victim of the brutality of the Houston Police Department.

State representative Senfronia Thompson told how cops beat her son and called her a "Black bitch" when she dared to protest. Ms. Thompson also told the audience that her grandmother witnessed the murder of Milton Glover last year, yet she was never called to testify.

Atlanta Sanitation Strike Firings Splits Liberal Coalition

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while their salary boost would cost less than $5 million.

What has hurt the union in the struggle is that many of Atlanta's Black leaders, most of whom were active in the protests of the 1960s, have chosen to ally with the White elite of Atlanta.

Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., whose courageous son was shot down in Memphis, Tennessee, while actively supporting a garbage workers' strike there, recently sat at a press conference with local business leaders and said, "Fire the hell out of them," when asked what should be done about the strikers.

The strike has been virtually ignored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which was founded by Martin Luther King, Jr.

To compound this, both the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP and the city's Urban League have lined up in opposition to the walkout.



Striking Atlanta sanitation workers are locked in a serious battle for their jobs.

The national AFSCME union has initiated a nationwide advertisement campaign aimed at exposing Jackson's anti-union politics. As strike leader, Leamon Hood commented, "He has employed every tactic in union busting that has come along since the robber barons."

FACTORS

Due to the factors working against the strike, Hood recently offered to end the walkout if Jackson would reinstate all of the strikers without any penalties and if negotiations would resume immediately.

Jackson bluntly refused the offer, telling Hood that the city had already hired more than 200 new workers.

BEHIND THE WALLS

Murder At Tracy

(Tracy, Calif.) - Danilo Melendez, one of the "Los Siete De La Raza," was stabbed to death last week at Deuel Vocational Institute here. Melendez was one of seven Los Siete defendants who were acquitted on charges of killing a San Francisco policeman. The acquittal was due to massive community support and expert legal counsel provided by people's lawyer Charles Garry. Melendez was sent to Deuel in 1972 following a conviction on charges of armed robbery. His death is believed to be the work of the Aryan Brotherhood, a fascist White prisoner organization operating openly within California's prisons.

Corona Confrontation

(Corona, Calif.) - An angry confrontation between 400 White and 300 Black inmates here at the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) allegedly ended after guards fired birdshot into the crowd of inmates. According to reports, 10 Whites suffered superficial wounds while 21 inmates suffered injuries in the fighting that led to the shooting. One prisoner was reported to be in serious condition with a fractured skull. The CRC is a minimum security facility that houses about 2,000 civilly committed narcotics addicts. A mass confrontation along racial lines took place at the CRC but Black inmates withdrew while discarding their weapons. At that moment, a prison spokesperson said, the Whites charged and guards began shooting to stop them.

C.D.C. Inefficient

(Sacramento, Calif.) - The California State Corrections Department is overstaffed, inefficient and plagued by morale problems, according to a recent report prepared by a staff member. The report, authored by institutional planner Lewis Fudge, also stated that work and educational programs at department-run prisons are insufficient. His criticisms were not released by the department as part of a report prepared by the planner since, in the words of corrections spokesperson Philip Guthrie, "They're just one veteran staffer's personal opinion."

SWEEPING BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS TO CONTROL FEDERAL SPYING

(Washington, D.C.) - U.S. intelligence agencies would face a complete overhaul and reform under a bill introduced in Congress in early April by representative Herman Badillo and 17 co-sponsors.

H.R. 6051, the Federal Intelligence Agencies Control Act of 1977, prohibits political surveillance and preventative action against U.S. citizens such as occurred in the FBI's notorious COINTELPRO operation.

Intrusive investigative methods such as wiretapping and bugging are banned and a special prosecutor is created who is free of any conflicts of interest to investigate violations of the Act.

The bill strikes a blow at the secrecy system by protecting "whistleblowers" who could no longer be fired from government jobs for revealing illegal intelligence activities.

The amount of information which can be classified is also limited by H.R. 6051, thereby preventing a repetition of the Pentagon Papers case.

Badillo believes this legislation is crucial since "no intelligence agency can honestly promulgate the regulations that govern it." In fact, the New York congressman notes, these agencies have become a separate branch of government, with no checks and balances to assure civil rights and liberties for American citizens.

Domestic intelligence is the first issue dealt with in the seven-title bill. Black representative John Conyers at an April 5 press conference with four other co-sponsors, explained why there is a need for this title. The FBI now functions with no legislative charter.

"For forty years the Bureau has relied on vague executive orders issued by Presidents to investigate 'subversive activities.' Today the FBI operates under the so-called Levi Guidelines which FBI agents interpret to permit the same sort of surveillance they have engaged in for these many years."



Federal intelligence agencies Continue the infamous legacy of the late FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER through rampant illegal spying. A new bill introduced into Congress, H.R. 6051, seeks to prohibit political surveillance.

Title I limits the FBI to criminal investigations and outlaws political surveillance as an infringement of First Amendment rights. specifically, the bill bans "collection, indexing, filing, maintenance, storage, and dissemination of information relating to the beliefs, opinions, associations, and other First Amendment activities of individuals and groups, unrelated to any legitimate purpose of law enforcement."

Repetition of the CIA's Operation Chaos and the FBI's massive collection of files on political activists is prohibited by this section, according to *Civil Liberties Alert*, the legislative newsletter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

"Preventive action" is also banned under Title I. This covers such techniques as forging letters, using agent provocateurs and pressuring employers to discharge employees.

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Georgia Congressman Larry McDonald trades illegal Lactrile for guns.

Congressman Charged With Exchanging Illegal Cancer Drug For Guns

(Washington, D.C.) - Rightwing Georgia Congressman Larry McDonald is presently under investigation for using dying cancer patients to obtain untraceable weapons in return for treatment with the illegal drug Lactrile.

Informed sources state that patients treated with the drug by McDonald, a physician, feared that the congressman would cease treatment unless they signed as he demanded federal forms allowing him to buy guns using their names.

Lactrile, used commonly in Europe but banned here by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, is a form of vitamin B-17, reports the *San Francisco Examiner*. McDonald, an officer of the reactionary John Birch Society, is believed to have stockpiled a large number of handguns and rifles, many of them obtained through the coercion of his patients.

GUN LOBBY

McDonald, a major supporter of Capitol Hill's gun lobby, has made numerous speeches warning of a communist takeover in which the enemy would use federal gun reports to confiscate weapons.

It is reported many friends and relatives of dead patients (treated by McDonald) signed gun permits for the congressman out of the fear that he would stop their Lactrile doses.

One source stated, "they were terrified not to sign. You go in to a man whom you know is breaking the law by popping him full of apricots (Lactrile) and ask him to do a little favor. What do you think he is going to do?" (Lactrile

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Research Groups Say C.I.A. Lied—No Oil Shortage Predicted

(Washington, D.C.) - Two private research groups have contradicted a CIA forecast of an acute oil shortage in the mid-1980's accompanied by prices rising three times higher than present levels.

The two reports, one prepared by the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) and another by the National Economic Research Associates (NERA), sharply disagree with an analysis prepared by the CIA. President Carter, in presenting his energy proposals last week, used the CIA report to justify such drastic measures as a 50 cents a gallon gasoline tax, a proposal which has come under severe criticism.

The New York based NERA said the CIA had reached its conclusion "by making a pessimistic judgement on every element of the situation, which in itself suggests that things are not really as bad as all that."



CIA headquarters in Langford, Virginia.

NERA went on to say that the CIA report was not the "bombshell" portrayed by Carter in a news conference last month.

The CIA report, said the group, "is, as it was intended to be, a handy two-by-four to help the President get the attention of the American public mule."

The SRI analysis concluded that "the world crude oil reserve picture is still quite secure."

Citing such factors as a "reduction in the growth rate of world population" and the approach of energy "saturation" in developed nations, the report stated, "For these reasons, there should be no need for international hysteria regarding 'dwindling' energy resources."

Despite obvious suspicions, the CIA is claiming that their report was prepared in the "normal course of intelligence gathering," says the *New York Times*. The intelligence agency insists that the disputed analysis was not prepared to consciously bolster Carter's energy policy. □



Speakers at the 10th anniversary celebration for THE BLACK PANTHER (left to right), MICHAEL FULTZ, MATTIE SHEPHERD, TIRIVAFI KANGAI, ERICKA HUGGINS, STEVE TALBOT, WES MOORE and JOHN GEORGE.

"Black Panther" Newspaper Celebrates 10th Anniversary

but I'm sort of like an artist. If I could draw, I would draw the songs.

"People do some fantastic things, and there is a man who has done some fantastic things who is not among us at this time but will be very shortly. And I know that we're going to turn out in massive numbers because some new things are going to happen in this country when Huey P. Newton returns to take not only the leadership of the Black Panther Party again, but also to fill the vacuum that exists in the Black community, on the Left and in other movements in this country.

"He is a special person, not only to those of us who know him and love him dearly, but he will prove historically to have been a special person in the search Mrs. Shepherd talked about for justice, dignity and humanity for all



people throughout this world."

In addition to "Song For Huey," Elaine — whose rich and beautiful voice filled the auditorium of the Learning Center, touching the hearts of all those fortunate enough to hear her — also sang "I Want To Thank You Mother," "Assassination," (written for Fallen Comrades Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins) and "America." Elaine dedicated "I Want To Thank You Mother" to Mrs. Armelia Newton, Huey's mother, who, along with other members of the Newton family, were present for the program, as well as Elaine's mother, Mrs. Dorothy B. Clark, who was also in the audience.

Following Elaine, ZANU's Tirivafi Kangai paid tribute to the vanguard role that THE BLACK PANTHER has played.

". . .In Zimbabwe, before colonialists came to our country, we had flourishing kingdoms and villages. In each village there was a guard. . .If an enemy was coming into the village, this guard would warn the community which would rise up and defend itself.

"And so it is that the Black Panther Party newspaper is performing the same role in the community. . ."

Next, Charles Garry spoke about a dear friend of his, "that great strategist, that great political leader," Huey Newton. In an articulate and moving speech, Garry detailed the harassment that Huey and the BPP have suffered at the hands of federal, state and local police since the inception of the Party in 1966.

"How do you go about killing a man who is well known and articulate and is as close to the people as Huey Newton is? They've got their ways of doing it. They're very clever. . . .

"It was necessary for Huey to protect not only himself but the Black Panther Party. As it was necessary for him to leave so that things could be quieted down and so that we could expose the enemy that's within the organization of America, it's now necessary that Huey Newton return."

Ericka Huggins, co-author with Huey of *Insights and Poems*, next read five moving selections of poetry: "I Diminish Myself," written by Huey; "One Life, Jonathan" (written for Fallen Comrade Jonathan Jackson); "For My Friend" (written for Ericka's late husband, Fallen Comrade John Huggins); "For the Black Panther Party"; and "For The Black Panther *Intercommunal News Service.*"

Next, Ericka introduced the children of Black Panther Party members, ranging in age from two and one-half to 13 years old.



The children of the Black Panther Party gave a stirring performance at Sunday's 10th anniversary celebration for THE BLACK PANTHER. The youth sang three selections, each of which received a standing ovation.

Without a doubt, the BPP children were the highlight of the program, moving many people in the audience to tears as their young, spirited voices belted out, "Oh, Oh Freedom," "Young, Gifted and Black" and "We Can Do Anything."

Steve Talbot of *Internews* was next on the program, and paid tribute to THE BLACK PANTHER for its coverage of international events, particularly concerning the liberation struggles in southern Africa.

"We live in the number one imperialist country in the world.... We have a special responsiblity in this country to try to put an end to that...The Black Panther Party has been in the leadership of the movement of forces trying to bring that about," Steve said.

KDIA Radio News Director Wes Moore was next on the program. Moore, in a well-received speech, praised THE BLACK PANTHER for reporting "the kinds of things that we need to hear and read in order to make decisions that affect our lives and change conditions."

(See the Comment, page 2, for the text of Moore's speech.)

The final speaker, Alameda County Supervisor John George, recalled the inception of THE BLACK PANTHER:

"We had a little paper around here called the *Flatlands* newspaper, and in that newspaper we would show what was wrong with Oakland. Huey started THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper....

"I asked him what was the difference between the *Flatlands* and THE BLACK PANTHER. He said, 'When people read the *Flatlands* newspaper, they will say, what do we do now? When they read THE BLACK PANTHER, they will say, do I have the courage to do what needs to be done?' "□

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

As we continue with the chapter "The Penal Colony," from Revolutionary Suicide, *the refusal of Huey P. Newton to bow down to an unjust authority confounds the prison administration in San Luis Obispo. During this time period the BPP leader and chief theoretician writes his profound essay on the absurdity of America's penal institutions "Prison Where Is Thy Victory?" Also, Huey makes a very convincing comparison between Black slavery before "emancipation" and the life of prison inmates.*

Even though we recognize death as a price we have to pay in a revolutionary struggle, you never get used to it.

Some of the comrades in the Party sent messages asking me to let them go after Karenga, but I refused to do this. Open warfare between us would only harm the community, whose needs came before our desire for revenge. In time I knew the community would deal with Karenga, and eventually it did: a community tribunal was held in Los Angeles, and it found him guilty of deceiving the people.

He had to leave Los Angeles and move his operation to San Diego. Now his group has faded from the scene. Two of his followers were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Bunchy and John.

Soon after this, a man named Robert Hall came from Los Angeles to see me. I do not know how he got in; only ten people were permitted to visit me, and Hall was not on my list. Neither was he one of my attorneys. Furthermore, he came on a nonvisiting day.

After the guard came to my cell and told me I had a visitor, I tried to figure out all the way to the visiting room who would be coming to see me on a day when visitors were not allowed. I was not expecting any of my lawyers. When I got there, I was surprised to see a complete stranger. He told me he had come to see if there was anything he could do to end the friction between Karenga and the Black Panthers.

He wanted to bring about a truce, he said. I did not trust him — he must have had official approval to be there — and I told him that if Karenga wanted a truce all he had to do was stop killing Black Panthers; we had never attacked any of his men. It was a short visit because I had nothing more to say, and I have never seen Hall again.

After I had been on lock-up for six months, the guards began to look for cracks, signs of submission; bets were made about when it would happen. I ignored the probing, which puzzled them even more. A guard approached me one day and said, "Most guys go nuts after a few weeks in solitary, and you've already gone six months.

"What is it? Don't you feel any sort of tension?" Others began to show concern for my mental and physical health. When this started, I knew I had mastered them the way I had mastered the soul breaker.

To express my contempt for their system I wrote an article called "Prison Where Is Thy Victory?", smuggled it out with visitors, and had it printed in the Black Panther newspaper. At the time, I still was not permitted writing material — this was before the court order — but I managed to write the essay and see that it reached the Party.



HUEY P. NEWTON during his unjust incarceration on false charges of killing a White racist Oakland cop.

In the article I taunted the guards for thinking that because a man's body is in prison they have won a victory over the ideas that inspired his actions. My purpose was to show contempt for my captors and also to encourage courageous comrades who were continuing the struggle. I was very pleased when the article was published and the guards got the message.

Now, the prison administration changed tactics. Convinced at last that I would not bow down, they began to tell other prisoners that the only reason for my perseverance was a mistaken belief that my conviction would be reversed by a higher court. In other words, they said only hope sustained me, and without this hope to cling to, I would collapse. But I had no more faith in the higher courts than I had in the lower courts, and I was prepared to stay in isolation for the entire fifteen years. This was something they consistently failed to understand.

Very few people in America have any deep perception of conditions and treatment in prisons for an obvious reason: the authorities, who have total control of the situation, see to it that the public is not told the truth. Prisoners cannot communicate freely and privately with the outside.

MOST PEOPLE

Therefore, what most people know about prisons is what the authorities want them to hear. Millions of people were surprised and shocked by the assassination of Comrade George Jackson and the massacre at Attica because they do not understand how oppressive even the best prisons are.

I have often pondered the similarity between prison experience and the slave experience of Black people. Both systems involve exploitation; the slave received no compensation for the wealth he produced, and the prisoner is expected to produce marketable goods for what amounts to no compensation.

Slavery and prison life share a complete lack of freedom of movement. The power of those in authority is total, and they expect deference from those under their domination. Just as in the days of slavery, constant surveillance and observation are part of prison experience, and if inmates develop meaningful and revolutionary friendships among themselves, these ties are broken by institutional transfers, just as the slavemaster broke up families.

TO BE CONTINUED

DELLUMS BLASTS CARTER ON YOUTH JOB PROGRAMS— OFFERS CONCRETE PROPOSALS

The following is a statement on youth employment legislation presented by respected Bay Area Black Congressman Ronald V. Dellums before the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty and Migratory Labor on April 22 of this year. Speaking on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus as well as himself, Representative Dellums' takes the Carter administration to task for "offering the old shopworn programs of the '60s." In contrast to this, Dellums presents several viable and progressive proposals aimed toward serving those most seriously affected by the job crunch — Black youth.

"Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning during your hearings on youth employment legislation.

"I have been asked to speak on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus as well as myself. We have participated with a number of very knowledgeable people over the last several months in evaluating proposed legislation and developing alternatives.

"Parenthetically, I would note that in the last years before my Congressional service, I was a consultant for a firm which developed manpower programs on a nationwide basis.

"The challenge of youth unemployment is probably one of the most difficult questions of economic policy we face today. It seems unresponsive to traditional economic policy. It does not have an organized and politically sophisticated interest group pressing for solutions; on the contrary, it is a source of alienation and hopelessness. It is a social time bomb for the future, and not only an economic waste today.

"I have noticed that the automatic prescriptions of the traditional American ideologies simply have not succeeded with this specific problem. The liberals say, 'Stimulate the economy in the traditional way, and supplement any difficult problems with retraining programs.' The conservatives say, 'Repeal the minimum wage and cut down on social benefits that make it costly to hire people.'

"When we look at the record, neither approach — although there are sound arguments for both — seems to work. In view of the importance of the problem, I think we need, first, to examine the *specific* framework of the youth unemployment problem in order to devise policy to meet this problem head-on.

"Second, we need to go beyond ideologies and take what is really helpful from both approaches.

SHOPWORN PROGRAMS

"Unfortunately, the Carter administration appears to be offering the old shopworn programs of the '60s. It is my sincere hope that there will be an evaluation of the administration's proposals and significant changes made.

"Almost all studies of the youth unemployment problem concur in their definition of the parameters of the problem. Stated simply, the unemployment rate of youth is continuing to rise regardless of the national unemployment rate. Even with vigorous national economic growth, youth unemployment as a problem of crisis proportions will not simply go away.

"Particularly of concern is the problem of minority and Black youth. The unemployment level of Black teenagers has risen steadily since 1955 from 15.8 per cent to 36.9 per cent. The unemployment rate of Blacks 20 to 24 years old has risen every year since 1965 from 10.8 per cent to 23.2 per cent. The recent upturn in the economy has reduced unemployment for all groups *except Black youth.*



Congressman RONALD V. DELLUMS: "The challenge of youth unemployment is probably one of the most difficult questions of economic policy we face today. It is a social time bomb for the future."

"The data shows that of all those who are now in school, the percentage looking for jobs who are unemployed is reasonably equal for Whites and Blacks and that the major difference is the markedly fewer Blacks than Whites who are employed (40 per cent to 22 per cent) and the substantially higher per cent of Blacks not in the labor force (71 per cent to 53 per cent).

"Thus the real unemployment rate for Black youth is considerably higher than indicated by the Department of Labor statistics. For both White and Black dropouts, the percentage employed is much lower than for high school graduates, although both are out of school seeking full-time jobs. The difference among unemployed Black and White dropouts is comparatively small (4 per cent), but 14 per cent more Whites are employed than Blacks, and 46 per cent of Black youth in the dropout classifications are not in the labor force (compared to 36 per cent of White youth). By examining the unemployed from this more realistic point of view, we find that the largest number requiring service are the dropouts — both Black and White.

"Given the disparity between the characteristics of youth and the hiring standards of employers, large scale unemployment among inner city youth is likely to continue even if significant numbers of job vacancies become available — unless considerable changes are made in *both* the supply and demand sides of the labor market.

"Reordering priorities in the development of a youth strategy requires the definition of the segments of the youth population who suffer particularly severe unemployment problems, and are, therefore, the most appropriate to be served. The emphasis has been on serving as many persons as possible rather than investing in high quality service for fewer persons. Training programs have tended to be for a maximum of 20 to 26 weeks, permitting youth to acquire only those skills that industry can easily train for itself. The employment and training programs have focused on preparing people for jobs in the secondary labor market that are often not superior to the jobs that they would have obtained without participating in the program.

"For most youth, the history of CETA and its predecessors has been merely a holding action, 'an aging vat.' When increased earnings have been reported they largely reflect the increased age and maturity of the participants, rather than any increased value attained through training and services received.

"Against the background of the failures of employment and training programs, proposed youth employment legislation foresees a major expansion of these same programs even though they have not improved the employability of youth in the past. Students are still likely to receive the highest priority and school dropouts are still likely to be underrepresented, although they are most in need of service. Young people are likely to receive little save a limited increase of income for their efforts.

"Young people account for about one-half of all unemployed; therefore, the overall unemployment problem cannot be solved without substantially reducing the level of youth unemployment. In fact, relieving the disproportionate burden of joblessness borne by young workers generally, and by Black youth particularly, could be considered an economic recovery strategy in itself. At the very least it has to be regarded as a major focus of any economic recovery program.

"Since economic recovery alone has not improved youth unemployment rates over the past two decades for the 20 to 24-year-olds or for teenagers, it is unlikely that either economic recovery or an expansion of existing programs by themselves is likely to solve the problem to any appreciable degree.

"If real gains are to be made for those most in need of service, a major reexamination of the type that should be funded is essential. If substantial funds are to be invested, some of these funds must be invested to examine the whole problem of regularizing youth's transition from school to work, as well as an effort to design programs that will absorb the structurally unemployed into the mainstream of the labor force.

"Work experience programs have their place, but more permanent solutions to address the root causes of youth unemployment must be developed. The Black Caucus is advocating alternative solutions designed to deal with the causes of youth unemployment problems and we are particularly concerned with their effect on those most severely injured by the present system — the Black urban youth.

"Two overall approaches are being suggested: (1) one that deals with improvement of program content to approaches designed for youth; (2) the other by exploring alternative economic solutions that are likely to be particularly beneficial to youth.

PUBLIC WORKS BILL

"Subsidized employment opportunities should be sought for youth with both public and private employers in both large industry and in small businesses that offer valuable training opportunities. Placements should be selected in terms of the likelihood that youth will obtain training and/or experience that will permit them to attain permanent access to the primary labor force. On-the-job training, as appropriate, would be provided by the employer.

"Placements should be for a period of two years. Fifty per cent of the youth so placed should be 21-24 years of age, and 50 per cent under 21 years of age. Youth should be selected on the basis of their family income, race, and sex of the unemployed youth in the local political jurisdiction.

"For the first six months, youth should be paid 80 per cent of the average entry wage paid persons in the occupation in the jurisdiction; 90 per cent for the second six months; and 100 per cent for the second year. During the first six months, 50 per cent of the wages should be contributed by the federal government; 45 per cent during the second six months; and 40 per cent during the second year.

"A program of this nature combining selective public and private subsidized employment should be a major component of any youth employment legislation.

"Although there have been task forces exploring the issue of transition from school to work, no research has been undertaken to deal seriously with long-range solutions to the issue of regularizing the transition of young people from school to work. Experimentation with new policies and programs must be undertaken so that a start can be made in developing models that will attack the roots of the problem. Federal funding should be large enough to attract state (and local) commitments of youth employment and training and vocational education funds of sufficient magnitude to test different systems.

"All public works bills should be amended to require the employment of one youth trainee for every five adult employees. Trainee wages should be pegged to a percentage of journeyman wages.

"The Public Works Act should emphasize rehabilitation in the central cities to make them habitable and to decrease the continuing pressure on the low- and moderate-income housing market. This approach would be more labor intensive and would produce more jobs for inner city youth, as well as for construction workers, than the types of programs that are presently being funded, frequently to build nonessential public buildings.

"An improved E.S. (state Employment Service) placement service emphasizing its role as a labor exchange would not only improve services to youth, but could also have an economic impact. If employers were required to list all jobs with the E.S. as a requirement of the Unemployment Compensation system, more jobs would be available for more referrals; this would also reduce employment and in turn would have its effect on the economy.



The lack of employment opportunities for Black and poor youth is a vast waste of human potential and energy.

"An Employment Tax Credit targeted on providing a tax credit to employers based on the employment of additional youth should be studied. Such a tax is expected to produce low-skilled blue-collar jobs, which should increase employment of Black youth. This could be substituted for the investment tax credit currently in effect, which apparently works against increased employment of Black youth.

"Whatever programs are instituted, the state and local CETA structure already in place should have the responsibility for any new youth programs. However, a new formula should be developed to allocate funds to jurisdictions where youth and their problems are concentrated. Such factors as incidence of poverty based on family income, low labor force participation rate, low employment rate and high unemployment rates, and youth population (as opposed to total population) should be included in any allocation formula." □



Ron Dellums believes the federal government should abandon the "shopworn" youth employment programs of the 1960s and develop new, creative approaches.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Jobless Azanians line up for food.

Black Jobless Rate Soars In South Africa

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Directly related to Azanian (Black South African) outrage at the White minority government's effort to raise rents in Soweto "township" (see article, this page), is the rapidly escalating unemployment among the Black population, estimated as high as one million.

Azanians have been the hardest hit by the current economic recession in South Africa, the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930s. While the South African government claims Black unemployment is only about two or three per cent of the total Azanian population of over 18 million, labor economists in the private sector estimate it as being much higher, between 10 and 30 per cent, the *New York Times* reports.

Professor P.J. van der Merwe, of the University of Pretoria, a leading South African economist, estimates that the total number of unemployed in South Africa during the month of March was over one million — increasing alarmingly by 15,000 monthly.

Very few jobless Azanians qualify for the government's unemployment insurance plan. As a result, the majority of people, without welfare or savings, struggle to eke out their daily survival. One effect of the spiraling unemployment has been the serious increase in crime in the Black "townships" throughout the country.

On a weekday it is not an uncommon sight to see hundreds of jobless Blacks crowded outside the labor office here in central Johannesburg when it opens at 8

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STUDENTS TARGET BANTU COUNCIL, BURN DOWN BEER HALL

RENEWED SOWETO REBELLION CANCELS RENT INCREASES

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Fearing a renewed widescale Black rebellion, the South African government last week cancelled the introduction of substantial rent increases for Azanian (Black South African) residents of "townships" in the outlying areas of Johannesburg.

AZANIAN JOURNALIST

In other developments in South Africa last week, well known Azanian journalist Nat Serache, whose reporting of last summer's Soweto uprising earned him widespread acclaim, jumped bail and escaped to neighboring Botswana after being severely tortured by South African security police.



Soweto youth took to the streets again recently to protest proposed rent increases in the Black "township." Last week, the apartheid South African government backed down, cancelling the rent hikes.



The government's announcement that it would defer raising of rents in the "townships" — increases of 40 to 80 per cent — followed an angry protest on April 27 by some 5,000 people in Soweto "township," scene last summer of bloody clashes with government troops in which nearly 2,000 Azanians were killed.

Sowetans became enraged by the White minority government's unexpected announcement last week that rents for the 105,000 government-owned homes in the "township" — all homes in Soweto are owned by the government — would be raised from $13.50 to $23.01 per month. The overwhelming number of Soweto homes have no electricity or running water.

Last week's protest of the rent increases, which were originally scheduled to go into effect on May 1, was organized by the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC). Forty-nine students were arrested and three were injured by gunfire from South African riot police.

The main target of the protest was the office of the Urban Bantu Council, a Black puppet "advisory" body that carries out government orders concerning the administration of Soweto and other Azanian "township." The SSRC charged the Bantu Council with complicity in the aborted effort to raise rents in Soweto.

The rent increases were ordered to offset what the government said is a $13 billion budget deficit brought on by the burning and closing down by the SSRC of government-owned beer halls in Soweto.

RENT INCREASES

Along with the cancellation of the rent increases, another act of appeasement by the South African government was the release of the 49 students arrested in the April 27 demonstration.

In a telephone interview with the *London Guardian*, Nat Serache, who worked for the *Rand Daily Mail* and was also a non-staff correspondent for British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) World Service, said that he had been tortured for 11 successive days by South African security police. He said that his gentials had been squeezed with pliers in order to force him to sign "dozens of documents."

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S.W.A.P.O. WINS BREAKTHROUGH

INTERNATIONALLY SUPERVISED ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN NAMIBIA

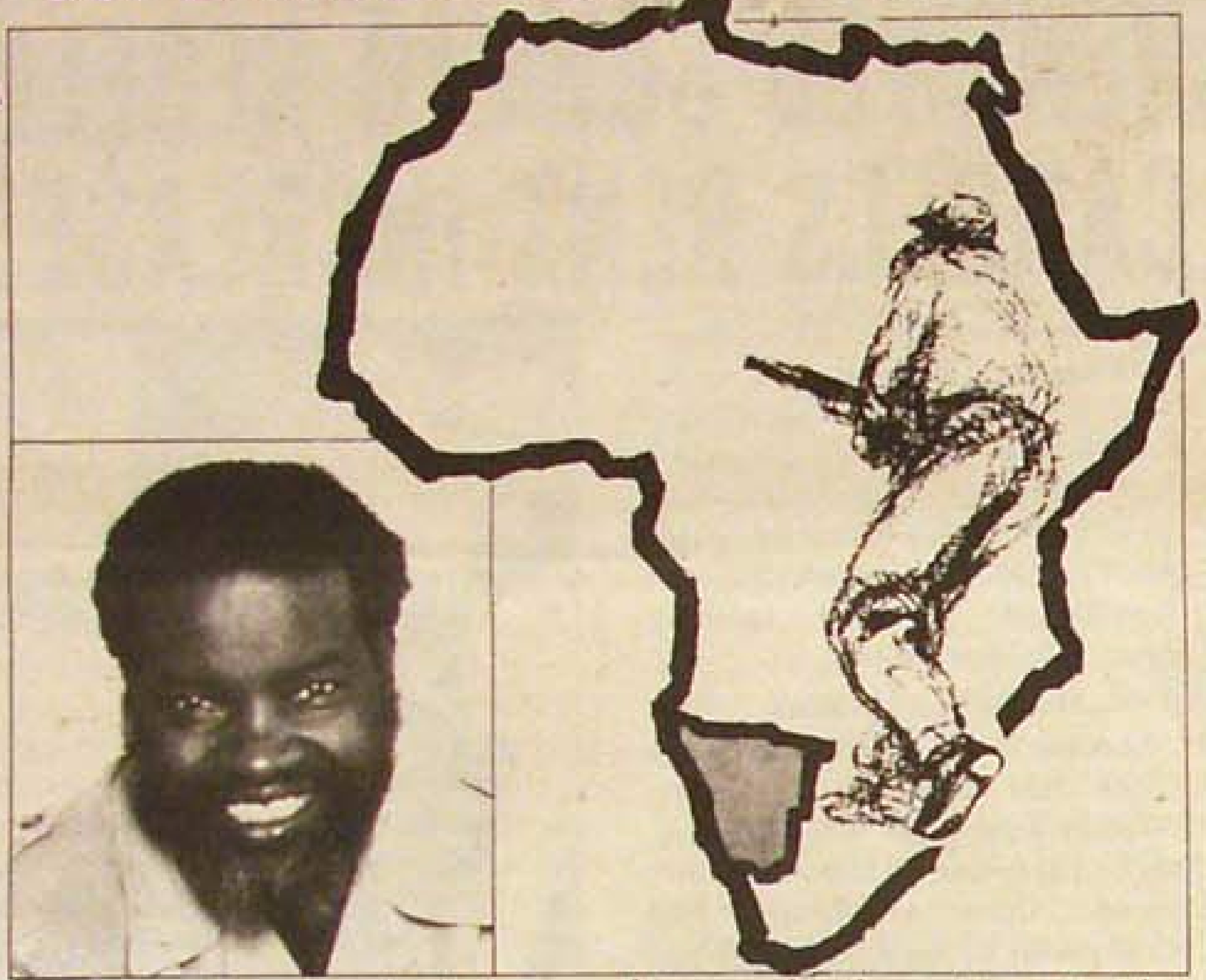
(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Threatened with the loss of Western support in the United Nations, the South African government last week agreed to conduct internationally supervised elections in Namibia (South West Africa) in which the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) will participate.

Month-long diplomatic efforts by the U.S., Great Britain, France, West Germany and Canada resulted in the White minority South African government's agreement to hold elections in Namibia in December, 1978.

MEETINGS

In meetings with South African officials, the Western ambassadors bluntly stated that the plan adopted by the apartheid regime at the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference in Windhoek, South West Africa, would not be accepted by the international community. Under the Turnhalle plan, the *New York Times* reports, White minority rule would be perpetuated in a complicated system of "ethnic democracy" in which each of Namibia's 10 tribal groups would have substantial local power and veto power in a central government composed of all groups.

SWAPO, the vanguard Black organization which launched the armed liberation struggle against the White settler government in Namibia in 1966, has denounced the Turnhalle plan as "a revised bantustan (tribal "homeland") system." SWAPO has long demanded a one-man, one-vote electoral system.



Internationally supervised elections are to be held in Namibia (shaded area). SWAPO leader SAM NUJOMA (inset).

Fear of the West's withdrawal of its veto power in the U.N. Security Council — which has been used in the past to protect the South African government from a mandatory international arms and investment embargo — pressured the apartheid regime to agree to internationally supervised elections in Namibia. South Africa has been severely criticized by progressive nations throughout the world for failing to adhere to a U.N. directive issued last year demanding immediate independence for Namibia's 750,000 Black people and the withdrawal of all South African troops from the territory.

500 YEARS OF EXPLOITATION

Indios Of Brazil Face Genocide

By Armado Guerrira

In the conclusion of his in-depth article on the genocide and exploitation suffered by the Indio people of Brazil, Armado Guerrira discusses the struggle of the Indio people to defend their lives and their land against the reactionary government of Brazil and Western imperialism.

CONCLUSION

Indios of Brazil are defending their lands and survival through simple resistance, armed defense, and more sophisticated and conscious organization.

Some Indio tribes simply resist contact with the dominant civilization, and they will resist because the fate of acculturated tribes or those attracted by civilization were deceptive and disastrous. Others, like Tapirapes and Carajas, are opposing their transfer to infertile lands which was ordered by FUNAI Director Wanderbrook so that agribusiness with SUDAM (Superintelligence des Desinvolvemento da Amazhovak, subsidies could en-

Armed expulsion is another Indio tactic. From 1973 on, 4,500 Malus got tired of unfriendly contacts with Colombian gatos and exploitation by traveling salesmen ("regatoes") that they have practiced a series of attacks on Colombian tea plantation workers ("mateiros") and FUNAI sertanistas (trading post agents).



Severely malnourished Indio child in fascist Brazil.

Twenty armed Paracis interrupted construction work by an invading fazendeiro (rich landowners). The state governor had illegally sold a great portion of their land to fazendeiros. The 1,400 Paracis refused to accept the sertanistas' proposal that invasion can only be resolved after demarcation. One of the tribe leaders, Daniel Cabixi, denounced the issue to FUNAI

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

Ethiopia

A group of 154 Americans, the last of some 300 who worked for four U.S. agencies closed down last week by the Ethiopian government, was flown out of the east African country last week. Ethiopia, which has a 24-year-old military pact with the U.S., closed down the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group, the Kagnew Communications Station in war-torn Eritrea, a naval research unit and the U.S. Service Cultural Center. The government-owned newspaper *Ethiopian Herald* described the American agencies as "imperialist tentacles." The ruling Ethiopian military council also expelled three Western journalists and closed down the U.S., Sudanese, Italian, French, Belgian and British consulates in Eritrea.

Zimbabwe

Patriotic Front leader Robert Mugabe announced recently that the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA), the fighting force created over a year ago by the two organizations comprising the Front — the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) — is being reorganized. As reported by *Pacific News Service*, under ZIPA, the Patriotic Front would have joint military training for its recruits as well as joint field operations directed by a unified command.

South Africa

Over 200 foreign mercenaries have joined the South African Defense Force, the Johannesburg *Star* reports. The foreigners, arriving in what a defense spokesperson called a steady stream and sign three-year contracts. They include former officers of the British Royal Navy and former servicepeople from Portugal which has been forced out of three of its former African colonies — Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola — in the last three years. Unemployment at home and the high salaries and fringe benefits offered by the White apartheid South African government are among the common reasons given by mercenaries who join the South African military.



TIRIVAFI KANGAI leading anti-apartheid protest in San Francisco.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Kangai: Zimbabwe Struggle Intensifies

(Editor's note: In the previous two issues of THE BLACK PANTHER, we have referred to Tirivafi Kangai as the newly appointed chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in North and South America. Comrade Kangai has called to our attention that his title is deputy chief ZANU representative in North and South America.)

In the conclusion of this exclusive BLACK PANTHER interview, Comrade Kangai continues his discussion of the intensified armed struggle against the Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia with remarks on the unsuccessful efforts of the Rhodesian White minority government to use the Selous Scouts, Black troops in the Smith army, to discredit ZANU and the armed liberation struggle.

CONCLUSION

Q: The Selous Scouts (Black troops in the Smith forces) have been going to the schools and telling Zimbabwean children that it is bad to be a guerrilla. What kind of effect is this propaganda having on the armed struggle?

KANGAI: Very few of our people have been fooled. What Smith has been doing is to try to discredit the fighting forces. As soon as the Selous Scouts kill a missionary, rape women, or kill children, the Rhodesian governments issues a communique claiming that this is what the guerrillas did.

There are Western reporters in

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DEVELOP MILITANT "FORMS OF COMBAT" TO END EXPLOITATION

MOZAMBICAN WOMEN ORGANIZE

The following is Part I of a highly-informative article on the advances of the FRELIMO government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, reprinted from the Guardian *newspaper.*

PART 1

The Organization of Mozambican Women (OMM) is going into battle against all aspects of oppression and exploitation of women.

Working under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist FRELIMO Party, OMM has the particular task of insuring that women are enabled to play a fully productive and equal role in building a socialist Mozambique. To this end, militant "forms of combat" aimed at providing the material and ideological basis for the liberation of Mozambican women were adopted at the November, 1976, Second Conference of OMM.

Attended by 200 delegates, it was the first such meeting held inside free Mozambique, the earlier one taking place in neighboring Tanzania in 1973.

The OMM resolutions reflect both the high priority the FRELIMO government places on the woman question and its frank and revolutionary approach to the deep-going economic and social problems inherited after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule.

"The present predicament of Mozambican women reveals their low level of development compared with men in cultural, sociopolitical and economic terms," the final document begins. The document was recently published in English by the London-based Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau Information Center.

"This stems from discrimination in education in traditional society, aggravated by Portuguese colonialism. It is in this context that we can understand why illiteracy, obscurantism, tribalism, regionalism and racism, and inferiority complexes are all more deeply rooted in women."



The liberation struggle of Mozambique has transformd the role of women in their new revolutionary society.



The resolution takes up this heritage of forced backwardness point by point, with specific "forms of combat" proposed for attacking each one.

The particular situations of single mothers, divorced women and idle women are addressed, as are special urban conditions such as prostitution and unemployment, and rural problems such as abusive initiation (puberty) rites, polygamy and premature or forced marriage.

The ideological campaign to eradicate women's oppression "must be persistent and continuous," OMM emphasizes.

"The material conditions must be created whereby women can liberate themselves from their enslaved condition."

The gains of women who participated in the anti-Portuguese armed struggle or lived in the wartime FRELIMO liberated zones now help to provide the model for the role all Mozambican women are to play in the new society.

Combatting the illiteracy prevalent among women is a top priority for the OMM, which noted that this problem was "evident even during the course of the Second Conference. Because of illiteracy, a large proportion of the delegates could not follow the reading and discussion of the reports."

ILLITERACY 85 PER CENT

Illiteracy among Mozambicans as a whole was about 85 per cent when FRELIMO took power in June, 1975, with a particularly high incidence among women.

The few who were educated under the Portuguese mainly attended missionary schools, "which nurtured a spirit of conformism and passivity through teaching obscurantist ideas. This only added to the feelings of inferiority stemming from traditional society."

A decisive drive against illiteracy is necessary because "women

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Congolese Liberation Front Repels Attack

(Kinshasa, Zaire) - Rebel forces of the Congolese Liberation Front (FNLC) last week pushed back an attack by Zairean troops attempting to recapture the strategic city of Kapanga in northern Shaba Province.

In other developments in Zaire last week:

•The International Monetary Fund (IMF) gave the reactionary regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko badly needed financial aid totaling $85 million;

•Egyptian President Anwar Sadat announced that his government will send pilots to operate the air force of Zaire; and

•Zairean forces said they regained control of their former military headquarters in Mutshatsha.

The report by diplomatic sources that FNLC troops — who seek the overthrow of the Mobutu government — successfully fought off an attempt by Zairean forces to retake Kapanga followed an earlier report by the Mobutu regime that it had recaptured the city. Lying some 470 miles southeast of here, Kapanga was one of the first places to come under FNLC control following the group's March 8 invasion of mineral-rich Shaba Province, formerly Katan-

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Coto Backs Lionel Wilson For Mayor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

strong and healthy neighborhoods. Judge Wilson recognizes the role Washington and Sacramento must play with respect to our housing situation and as mayor will work to insure that available housing funds are dispersed in a timely and productive manner.

Judge Wilson feels that there should be low interest loans and rehabilitation assistance for Oakland homeowners. He supports reexamination of what we are doing in the way of rental subsidies for senior citizens, and knows that housing is a serious consideration and is not separate and apart from the problem of unemployment and crime.

Taxation

Judge Wilson pledges to hold the line on homeowners' property taxes in Oakland. He was among the first to oppose the Employee License Tax proposed by the present city administration, and testified before the State Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee against this tax and other such taxes. The Employee License Tax would be detrimental to Oakland's economic stability, and extremely unfair to the average working person.

Judge Wilson will not promise what he cannot deliver; he will not give into false political rhetoric, nor will he propose massive new spending programs which will require large tax increases or cuts in existing services.

Port Of Oakland

Judge Wilson believes that all Oakland citizens should be proud of the Port's economic success, but too often the benefits of that success have not helped to ease the burden of the Oakland taxpayer who supports the Port. The Port should not be an autonomous agency, and Judge Wilson feels that the Port should be asked to contribute more to the general revenue fund of the city.

"The people of Oakland have a right to know the facts regarding the potential and the limitation of their Port." Judge Wilson will ask that future commitments of land and resources by the Port be for labor intensive projects. Those employment opportunities, as well as existing jobs, should go to Oakland residents.

Strong Neighborhoods

Judge Wilson feels that building strong neighborhoods must be among the first tasks of his administration. He believes that people will live in Oakland if the city can guarantee proper street lighting, well-constructed roads, and an environment conducive to raising their families.

"Our streets and homes must be made safer, both through crime prevention and our efforts to eliminate the root causes of crime." Judge Wilson understands the need for better schools, and the lack of environmental planning in some recent construction projects.

Fair Representation

Judge Wilson will not continue to restrict participation on Oakland's appointed boards and commissions to the same small clique of special interest groups who have dominated the city's government since 1937. All citizens should be given the opportunity to serve the city.

Judge Wilson believes that the people of Oakland are looking for leadership which will listen and respond to the concerns of all segments of our city — Whites, minorities, women, labor, senior citizens, business, youth, and all other citizens — that openness in government and citizen participation are vital to the survival of our community.

(See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more news and information on Judge Lionel Wilson's campaign for mayor of Oakland.)☐

WORLD SCOPE

Vietnam

Under the influence of a new, revolutionary government, Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) has undergone a profound transformation, Radio Hanoi reports. Over 92,000 people have learned to read and write while former drug addicts and prostitutes have been helped to rebuilt their lives. Formerly known as the "sin capital" of Southeast Asia while under U.S. and French occupation, Ho Chi Minh City, the radio broadcast said, is now almost totally rid of numerous socially destructive problems.

Canada

The Canadian government recently reported that there is a marked increase in the number of businesses moving their headquarters out of Quebec Province since last November's election of provincial authorities who are publicly seeking independence for the French-speaking region. Simultaneously with the release of the federal report, a bill appeared in the Quebec Assembly that would sharply restrict the use of English in the province, reports the *New York Times*. The bill, which reflects the terms of a white paper (study) released three weeks ago is expected to accelerate the exodus of business headquarters despite Quebec's effort to reassure the financial community.

Israel

Nine years ago, a ship carrying 200 tons of uranium disappeared from the high seas according to a numbers of government officials in the United States and Europe. After investigations by at least four nations, the "mystery" of the missing uranium has not been officially resolved, reports the *New York Times*. American and European officials, however, are convinced the ship made its way to Israel. Since 1963, Israel has possessed a reactor capable of creating the raw material for nuclear weapons. Nuclear experts have said it is likely Israel would have gone outside normal channels to obtain the uranium since at that time it was one of the few nations with a reactor that could use the type of uranium that disappeared.

ENTERTAINMENT



Kob, Is That You?

Kob,
is that you,
hung from the tamarind tree
bloody —
and why have they cut your
hands off?
you said you would struggle in all
ways,
Kob, i believe you now.
do you remember
one morning, how we were
walking on that mud path to the
village?
The sun was hot, and the way
long,
i tried to keep up with you, but
my legs were tired
and i kept slipping
You slowed down to wait for me,
and to pass the time away while
we walked together,
you told me a funny story of
the little girl who tried to walk to
school in the rain,
but found that for each step
forward that she took, she would
slide back two,
because the road was slippery.
So she turned around and walked
backwards,
and in that way she reached the
school in no time at all.
We laughed, and then already
our village was in sight,
and my legs seemed strong
again.
You said you would struggle in all
ways, Kob,
i believe you now.
Today, Kob,
when i saw you
hanging from the tree,
your hands cut off,
i thought i could walk no more,
ever.
But then i remember your
laughter,
and how you said you would
struggle in all ways,
and i grow strong again.
Kob, i believe you now.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATES HOLLYWOOD JOB BIAS

(Hollywood, Calif.) - Eight years after the federal government's initial investigation of job discrimination in Hollywood, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recently held an all-day hearing in Los Angeles on employment opportunities for minorities and women in the movie industry.

The Commission's predecessor, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOE), turned in an Academy Award-winning presentation in 1969, and the current investigation runs the danger of repeating the same mistakes as the government's unawarded show eight years past. To fully appreciate this year's hearing, a review of the 1969 episode is in order:

In the spring of 1969, EEOC conducted a two-day hearing on hiring practices in the movie and television industries that showed that America's best actors are not in Hollywood, but in Washington.

The investigation, which uncovered a clear pattern of employment discrimination, set Hollywood into a trembling panic. *Variety* predicted that the hearing would lead to "the biggest upheaval in the Hollywood film industry in decades." But the ultimate effect of the EEOC investigation was much less dramatic than Hollywood feared. It proved to be nothing more than a "publicity stunt."

In 1970, the motion picture studios, television networks and Hollywood craft locals signed a "voluntary agreement" to bring more minorities into the entertainment industry's exclusive labor pool. The agreement, which EEOC negotiated with Attorney General John Mitchell's Justice Department, lacked the legal force of a consent decree.



Famous Black movie stars in various portrayals. Presently, the film industry is under another investigation for employment bias.

The latest federal figures show that the agreement did virtually nothing to change the racial and sexual make-up of Hollywood's workforce. Between 1970 and 1975 employment of Blacks in the motion picture industry actually fell from 9.3 per cent to 6.6 per cent. Employment of women during that same period dropped from 36.7 per cent to 31.4 per cent. The percentages for Asian-Americans, Mexican-Americans and Native Americans were relatively unchanged.

Now, eight years later, the Commission on Civil Rights has subpoenaed officials of three major studios — Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers, and 20th Century Fox — and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (IATSE), which represents some 16,000 Hollywood craftworkers.

Studio officials claimed that significant progress had been made in recent years to end discrimination. Robert L. Proctor, Paramount's director of personnel, conceded, however, that the studio had no affirmative action plan until 1976. Paramount still does not set employment goals for women and minorities in the craft categories.

PRIMARY TARGET

As the hearing progressed it became clear that the Commission's primary target was the movie industry's "experience roster" hiring system. Under their bargaining agreement with IATSE, film studios must employ everyone on the craft locals' rosters before they can fill a job opening with someone else.

Studio officials claim that they pick the names of women and minorities off the rosters as often as possible. Since few non-Whites and females have managed to get onto the select labor lists, however, few get hired.

Paramount director Wendell Franklin frankly told the Civil Rights Commission that "99.9 per cent of the key personnel behind the camera on the television production of *Roots* were not Black."

Mounting legal pressure recently forced IATSE locals to open up their rosters to all Hollywood craftworkers who had put in a certain number of work days in 1976. The rosters will remain open to this category of employees until May 12. But [illegible] ...y refused to [illegible] ...m

Black Jobless Rate Soars In South Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

a.m. Desperately seeking to feed their families and themselves, the people vie for the few jobs available at $2 or $3 a day, such as gardening or other work details.

South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster, while acknowledging that Azanian unemployment is one of the country's "gravest problems," has refused demands to make even minor economic reforms. His political opponents warn him that the rising anger in South African "townships" may shatter the fragile peace that has existed since last summer's Soweto rebellion.



Azanian women line up seeking work permits. Due to crisis in South Africa's economy, Black unemployment is soaring.

REFORMS

Among the reforms the South African government has been urged to make are a broadening of welfare and unemployment benefits; an expanded public works program; more job training for Azanians, most of whom remain unskilled; and improved educational opportunities. Currently, most Azanians drop out of school before completing the primary level.

It is in Soweto where the Black unemployment situation is the most serious. Over one million Azanians, nearly 25 per cent of all urban Blacks in South Africa, live in the sprawling "township" just outside Johannesburg. It is estimated that one in five persons in Soweto's labor force is out of work. To make matters worse, Sowetans face sharply increased living costs as a result of government-ordered increases in rail fares and the cost of maize flour, the staple food of Azanians.

While Black unemployment is running rampant, only 10,000 White South Africans, a little over one per cent, are jobless. The apartheid regime's failure to give political power to the Black majority and the growing economic recession provide the seeds for renewed violence in South Africa. As a recent article in the *Rand Daily Mail* stated:

"When the employed and the jobless are divided more or less on racial lines, and the situation is further aggravated by existing racial tensions, it is evident that a time bomb has been planted in this country."

Renewed Soweto Rebellion

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

"I have no idea what I signed," Serache said. "All I was allowed to see was the dotted line where I signed. The doctor I have seen here (in Botswana) said that my prostrate gland has been ruptured.

"They also tortured me with electric shocks. . .They were trying to make me incriminate two friends and trying to make me say I was planted by the African National Congress (ANC). But they could not make me do this," Serache explained. (The ANC is banned in South Africa.)

Serache, the first journalist in South Africa to report, months before the outbreak of the Soweto rebellion, on the growing militancy among the "townships" students and schoolchildren, was arrested by police last year. He was later released but was arrested again last month on an alleged charge of "incitement to racial hostility" because banned pamphlets were found in his home.

Indios Of Brazil Face Genocide

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

President Oliveira.

"Presently, many people have accused Indios of using violence, with the encouragement of third parties, to defend their lands," Cabixi said. "But I question if the civilized will peacefully accept the invasion of their properties. We are very aware that if we do not defend our lands, we will face the same situation of many Brazilian tribes of today that have no land," he said.

In a second incident in two months in 1976 between colonos (settler applicants) encouraged by the state government and acculturated Guajajaras, the tribe completely destroyed the Maraja povoado.

Most importantly because of historical and continental consciousness, semiacculturated tribes like Xavantes have read "*Bury My Heart in Wounded Knee*" in Portuguese translations, and do not intend to repeat the tragic massacre of the Sioux.



Indio youth face an uncertain future.

Bororo cacique Lourenco Rondon, who suffered five gunshot wounds in a massacre, accused the nearby town mayor of leading invasions and provoking conflicts between fazendeiros and posseiros (squatters) and the latter with Indios. An ARENA (Alianza Renovadora do Nacao), the pro-government party, candidate for town mayor was also implicated by investigators.

"My reservation has existed since 1918. Politicians sold and sold our lands until only 80,000 hectares of unfertile land remained. The mayor has sold land that is not his," Rondon said.

"Now, we Bororos respect the law and continue to confide in authorities. But if the law does not resolve the problem soon, we will follow the counsel of Xavantes who are warriors. We will expel everybody from our lands," he added.

Rondon continued, "My people are still calm. But Xavantes, who are on our side because they have suffered like us, when they decide something — nobody can change their minds. They will wait for only a short time for authorities to do justice."

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Cuba/U.S.

Cuba and the United States last week issued joint statements announcing an agreement on fishing rights in their overlapping fishing zones after their first formal direct negotiations in 16 years.

Carter administration officials said they regarded the accord as a limited step toward normal relations between Washington and Havana. The fishing agreement was reached during a three-day session in Havana where Cuba's new foreign minister, Isidora Malmierca, met with Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Terence A. Todman.

The territorial waters' conflict arose when on March 1 both countries, which are 90 miles apart, declared an extension of jurisdiction over fishing rights 200 miles out to sea. Although the content of the new pact was not immediately made public, unofficial reports say that apparently a fishing limit boundary has been drawn midway in the 90-mile stretch of the straits of Florida, which separate Key West from the coast of Florida, and that Cuban fisherman can fish for certain species in surplus supply inside the U.S. zone with special permits.

"A wide range of issues" was discussed at the end of the fishing negotiations, according to Todman, upon his return to Washington as the first U.S. official to visit Havana since the Cuban Revolution. Todman said he discussed the Cuban-U.S. antihijacking agreement of 1973, which Cuban Premier Fidel Castro denounced last October after it was revealed that the CIA was involved in the sabotage bombing of a Cuban airliner in which over 70 people were killed. The antihijacking agreement expired on April 15.

Castro has remained staunch in his demand that the trade embargo imposed by the U.S. on Cuba since 1961, which until two years ago was observed by most of Latin America's right-wing puppet regimes, be lifted. Todman noted that President Carter has publicly conceded that his administration will not oppose any attempts by Senator James Abourezk and George McGovern of South Dakota to lift the embargo on medicines and foodstuffs.

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Nutrition

A significant fact about which way little is understood and even less is followed is the necessity of nutrition in athletics and the increased demands that stress activities put on the body's maintenance and development.

During the course of training and day-to-day maintenance of body systems, it is not so much a question of how much food is consumed, as it is the balanced proportion of essential nutrients that must be ingested by the individual to aid nerve, tissue, muscle, bone and associated system and skill performance. In lieu of more available material on sports/training and dietary guides, it should be understood that nutrition in training is essentially 75 per cent of the process needed for maximum results.

Any condition that harms the body, places its systems under increased demands, breaks down or causes the death of cells, may be defined as stress. If nutritional intake is sufficient and balanced repair occurs quickly, but, when rebuilding, fails to keep pace with destruction, sickness and associated effects of poor nutrition and a lack or excess of physical activities are produced.

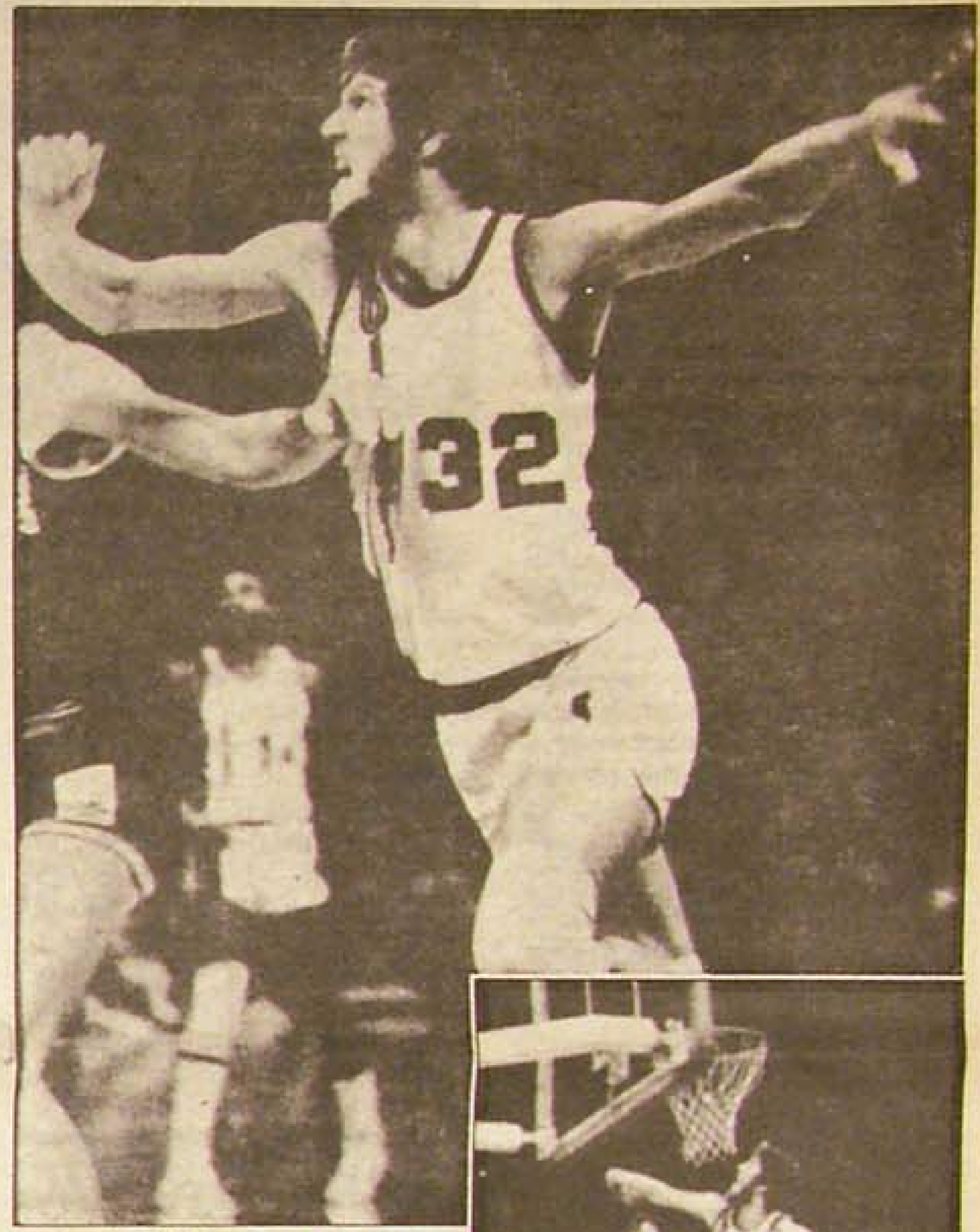
Regardless of the forms of stress, emotional, physical or psycho-biological, the body tries to repair damage done, but it cannot unless all nutrients are generously supplied. The nutritional needs increase tremendously at the very time eating is most difficult;

At the onset of stress (combat, an injury, increased emotional responses) a tiny gland at the base of the brain, the pituitary, starts its protective actions. Although the center of these glands manufactures adrenaline the adrenal hormones are made by a section of the brain known as the cortex.

These adrenal cortex hormones quickly prepare the body for the emergency; proteins are broken down to form sugar necessary for immediate, short duration energy; the blood sugar level rises and remaining sugar is stored in the liver, which can be changed to needed sugars. The blood pressure increases, fat is drawn from storage, and a host of changes take place to prepare the body for "fight or flight."

TRAILBLAZERS STAR CENTER BRINGS POLITICS TO WORK

TRAILBLAZERS' BILL WALTON COMING ON STRONG





Portland Trailblazer BILL WALTON has emerged as a star NBA center with his selfless team play.

(Portland, Ore.) - Portland Trailblazer center Bill Walton appears to be coming on strong after suffering through two years of painful injuries and groundless attacks from the press.

The Trailblazers are now in the thick of the National Basketball Association (NBA) playoffs and Walton has played a very key role. This can be readily seen by comparing the lackluster performances of the Trailblazers without Walton to the smooth, fluid play of the team with their six-foot-eleven star center in the line-up.

Early in the season, in a November 5, 1976, game with the heralded Philadelphia 76ers, Walton and his team humiliated both Julius "Dr. J." Erving and George McGinnis by a 146-104 score. On one play, "Dr. J." took off like a human rocket for the basket, relates Walton's close friend, radical sports analyst Jack Scott.

HUNG IN THE AIR

Erving hung in the air, did a "double-pump" fake and Walton still blocked the shot. After the game George McGinnis commented, "Walton did everything, and he did it within a team concept — that's what impresses me."

Even "Dr. J." who is regarded by many as the best player to ever set foot on a basketball court, admitted, "Tonight, they (the Trailblazers) could have beaten anybody that ever played the game."

In contrast to this season, Walton's first two years in the NBA were full of turmoil. During his days at UCLA, Walton was known for his political activism and progressive social consciousness, neither of which were readily accepted by professional basketball's hierarchy.

While a sophomore at UCLA, Walton was arrested in a sit-in protesting the mining of Haiphong harbor in Vietnam. When asked why he put his basketball career on the line to participate in the demonstration, Walton responded, "I've been brought up all my life to be peaceful and to respect my fellow man.

"So when I see my country annihilating a whole country," Walton continued, "I just have to do something."

It was not surprising that an article would come out in the *New York Times* in Walton's rookie year accusing him of faking injury so as to get out of his lucrative contract with the Blazers. It was not mentioned that the main source of information for the article, millionaire Sam Gilbert, had been recently dismissed by Walton as a business adviser due to his close relationship with NBA owners.

The story was picked up by hundreds of newspapers across the country. A veteran sportswriter called the attacks on Walton the worst ever on a White athlete in the history of American sport.

However, Walton's commitment and ability is not questioned by his fellow players. Teammate Corky Calhoun says, "They keep saying he's a weird kid. But he's a human being like everyone else. A lot of players in the NBA feel like he does."

Golden State Warriors Rick Barry, who, like Walton, is a star White athlete in a sport dominated by Blacks, said, ". . .I d[...] care if he wants to eat hi[...] nuts or sit around in the sun[...] a great team player. If B[...] doesn't want him, we'll take him."

Jack Scott says, "Bill's advocacy of causes isn't just a sideline with him — you see his values even on the basketball court. The way he and his teammates get it on when they are at their best is what can happen when people work together in a selfless, cooperative manner."

A fan once wrote to Walton, "I apprecia[...]istence on the [...]tion of praise

Mozambican Women Organize

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

must take part in production and move from simply carrying out tasks to planning and directing them, so freeing their creative initiative."

Also, many women do not speak Portuguese, the official language, a situation which sharply limits their access to information. Learning Portuguese, according to the resolution, will help "strengthen feelings of unity and militate against regionalism, tribalism and divisions."

"Forms of combat" in this arena include: popularizing FRELIMO's aims in order to raise the political level of women for voluntary literacy campaigns; raising the general literacy and scientific level of women, and "making husbands aware that they themselves should be the agents of literacy in the home; if not, they must allow the wife to attend classes."

OMM also recommends that literacy classes "be given a content which will make women more aware of their specific problems" and utilize the daily reading of newspapers to educate women in current events.

Obscurantism and superstition — fostered by the continuing influence of witch-doctors — particularly holds back Mozambican women, who have little scientific or technical knowledge



Members of the Organization of Mozambican Women (OMM) march in parade.

and have been isolated from collective work. These beliefs, OMM says, "undermine creative initiative and condition women to passivity and acceptance of their exploited and inferior place.

"Both traditional and colonial society saw women as objects of pleasure and sources of cheap manual labor. While profiting from their labor, they kept women ignorant of any idea that society might be changed. At the same time, initiation rites inculcated into women erroneous ideas of being inferior; while this made them conform, it also made women themselves transmitters of the belief that women's liberation is impossible."

Religion is also targeted as a form of obscurantism, which, though more subtle, also helps perpetuate the concept of women's inferiority and is often used for antigovernment subversion.

The hold of these backward ideas will be broken, the resolution states, by increasing women's scientific and technical knowledge and through a campaign against witch-doctoring. At the same time OMM warns that a clear distinction must be made between witch-doctors and the practitioners of traditional medicine now taking the place of doctors, who do not yet exist in many parts of the country.

TO BE CONTINUED

Congolese Liberation Front

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

ga Province.

Kapanga is the seat of the hereditary Lunda chieftains and is an important symbol to the tribe, which dominates the population in the western part of Shaba. Most FNLC rebels belong to the Lunda tribe, and they have been enthusiastically received by their fellow tribespeople since their return two months ago.

Details of the Kapanga battle remain scarce. The village includes a nearby mission station where seven U.S. Methodist missionaries have been under house arrest since the Shaba invasion began. Recent reports hav indicated that the Kapanga missionaries and others behind FNLC lines have not been harmed.

The IMF loan to Zaire comes at a time when the Mobutu regime, which was on the verge of bankruptcy before the Shaba invasion due to a huge balance of payments deficit, is in desperate need of funds to fight its losing war with the FNLC. The IMF said the $85 million will be used to offset a decline in Zaire's earnings from its copper production and to assist the country in meeting its international debts which totaled $513 million in 1975 and $157 million in 1976.

Kangai: Zimbabwe Struggle Intensifies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Zimbabwe who just pick up Smith's communiques and file stories to Europe and the U.S. These reporters do not even tell the side of what the fighting forces do. As soon as Smith issues such communiques, the fighting forces also issue theirs, explaining that, no, we did not do this. A number of people have asked whether we committed these atrocities, and fortunately, here in the Bay Area, THE BLACK PANTHER and KPFA Radio and others have pinpointed this and said no, although the *Chronicle* and the *Examiner* report the other side.

Most of our supporters do understand. In the countryside, people see these things being committed, and our guerrillas who are in the countryside explain them outright. So, there hasn't been discouragement in terms of people coming to join the struggle. The children are still coming. I believe there have been some 400,000 during this current semester. A number of schools did not open because the children left to join the struggle.

My brother wrote me a few weeks ago and said that we are not short of manpower, of people's power; we have so many brothers and sisters. Our only trouble is how to feed them. We have been working very hard at trying to raise funds to get food and medicines.

Q: How many people have been moved into the protected villages?

KANGAI: Right now, over one million people, most of them in the eastern part of the country near the border with Mozambique. They just recently moved 250,000 people. The idea is to isolate the civilian population from the guerrillas so that we won't be able te recruit more people, train them or give them political education.

These things are not working at all because even within those concentration camps you find guerrillas politicizing the people. The guerrillas have been able to liberate some people from these concentration camps.

Right now, we are appealing for more ammunition and anti-aircraft weapons. There are some places which we control, but Smith can still fly above them. He has air superiority, but since we have been applying for anti-aircraft weapons, pretty soon there will be areas where Smith cannot reach by air or by land. Then we can consolidate them under our control and set up liberation committees — schools, health facilities and things like that.



Abortive Geneva conference between Zimbabwean nationalists and Ian Smith regime. ZANU insists majority rule in Zimbabwe will only be won on the battlefield.



Federal Spying

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Nor could an agency conduct selective investigations and prosecutions. The IRS, for example, which has singled out persons for investigation based on their political activities, could no longer target a specific class of controversial persons, such as anti-war activists.

While Title I is geared to all intelligence agencies, it has a special focus on the FBI, the agency which has most operated outside the Constitution. The legislation takes several steps which, for the first time, spell out the Bureau's jurisdiction, limiting it to criminal investigations based on reasonable suspicion that a crime has been committed. The bill:

•Repeals the authority of the Attorney General to authorize domestic intelligence investigations;

•Repeals the Smith Act and other "speech crimes" which in the past served as a pretext for FBI intelligence investigations;

•Abolishes the Internal Security Branch and its functions.

Paid informants in political groups, a familiar technique of the 1960s, are also banned under Title II.

The CIA, in some respects, would be the agency most thoroughly overhauled under H.R. 6051. Title III would change the mission of the CIA from covert operations and espionage to data collection from public sources and technical devices such as satellites. The new name reflects its altered function: The Foreign Information Agency (FIA).

The remaining four titles attempt to enforce the statue and make inroads in the secrecy system. □

Cancer Drug For Guns

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

is derived from apricot seeds.)

A former member of the John Birch Society has told of purchasing a gun from McDonald. According to his account, McDonald boasted that the weapon was untraceable in that the person who had registered for it had died of cancer.

McDonald also acts as patron for Louise and John Rees, two underground operatives who formerly published *Information Digest*, a right-wing spy bulletin which links a network of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. □

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

ERITREANS FOR LIBERATION

revolution, nature of struggle and to correctly educate the masses about this people's struggle in Africa.

The Eritrean revolution, the longest war of national independence in Africa is the least known and understood, mainly due to the enemy's tactic of isolating the revolution from the world public opinion by distortion schemes, news blackouts, etc.

In spite of all these tactics and tricks to distort the nature of the Eritrean struggle and thus isolate it from its friends in the world, the Eritrean Revolution has made great headway overall. THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper had a great role in this task and we are confident that it will continue to struggle with our people until victory.

While we are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the newspaper today, EFLNA is holding a series of conferences nationwide, to hail the 1st Congress of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which concluded in January, 1977. You are all invited to the Bay Area Conference on May 6 at Pauley Ballroom, U.C. Berkeley campus.

Long live THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.

Long Live the Solidarity between the American peoples.

A luta Continua
Victoria e Certa

OPEN LETTER TO "IN THESE TIMES"

Editor,

As L.A. progressives, we were greatly disturbed to see an article in "In These Times" by M. Ron Karenga. Certainly you must be aware of the notorious history of this man and his murderous organization, US. Perhaps the next time you provide Karenga with a forum, you will have him discuss his organization's war against the Black Panthers, which coincided with the FBI's COINTELPRO operation to destroy the Panther Party.

In 1969, Karenga's US organization murdered no less than four Panthers, and wounded many more in Los Angeles and San Diego. The Church Committee has documented the fact that the US violence against the Panthers was instigated by the FBI. Memos show that the Bureau:

1) Told U.S. of the "time and location of BPP activities";
2) Failed to stop the paramilitary activities of an U.S. member whom identified as the gunman who had shot a Panther;
3) Celebrated the murder of Panther Sylvester Bell by redoubling its efforts to incite U.S. violence against the BPP.

In 1969, Karenga justified his holy war against the Panthers by preaching a vehement, anti-socialist and anti-White perspective — "cultural nationalism." But now, without offering any explanation of his political flip-flop, "In These Times" features Karenga, now reporting from a socialist perspective. Certainly if "In These Times" found room to display four snapshots of Karenga posing with Third World dignitaries, it could also provide the space for Karenga's response to the following allegations:

•The "Wall Street Journal" reported, "A few weeks after the assassination of Martin Luther King. . .Mr. Karenga slipped into Sacramento for a private chat with Gov. Reagan, at the governor's request. The Black nationalist also met clandestinely with [then] Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin."

•L.A.P.D. agent-provocateur Louis Tackwood claims that the police provided money and guns to US: "I contacted Ron Karenga and gave him orders to the effect that was given to me, that he was to curtail the Panther Party's growth, no matter what it cost, and that no [US member] will ever be convicted of murder." (Five US warriors were indicted for conspiracy in the execution of Panther leaders "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins on UCLA's campus; none are in jail.)

"In These Times" describes Karenga as "a long-time movement activist." But our question has always been: Whose movement?

Sincerely,
Jeff Cohen
Assassination Information Bureau
Don Freed
Author, Playwright, Citizen's Commission of Inquiry
Rodney Larson
Research Associates International
Arnold Spector
Campaign For Democratic Freedoms
Tom Thompson
Editor L.A. Vanguard and former editor L.A. Free Press
Gary Vogan
Teamsters for a Democratic Union

Woods' Appeal

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

The arduous trip took its toll on Todd, who was undergoing treatment for high blood pressure. When she finally reached the prison, she fainted. Security guards immediately charged the two with public drunkenness and jailed them. Later they were beaten. Released three days later, Ms. Woods and Ms. Todd were desperate to get back to Atlanta.

They were glad when Horne, an insurance salesman posing as a detective, offered them a ride. They willingly told him about their ordeal at Reidsville. But by the time Horne stopped at a restaurant to confer with a friend, the two women began to get suspicious.

They knew something was wrong when they then set out on a back road heading in the opposite direction of Atlanta. The two demanded Horne stop the car, got out and walked back to the restaurant.

PURSUED THEM

But Horne, unwilling to give up so easily, pursued them. Still posing as a detective, he threatened their arrest if they didn't get back into the car.

Once on the road again, "He began to (sexually) threaten us," according to Ms. Woods. "He told us he was going to 'fuck us both.' "

Ms. Todd, hysterical, jumped out of the car and ran. Horne pulled out his shotgun. Woods struggled with him, managed to grab the shotgun away and shot him. The two took carfare money from Horne's wallet and left.

The next day they were both arrested, charged with murder and armed robbery and imprisoned in Wheeler County Jail. In the court battles that ensued, defense attorneys succeeded in squashing a grand jury indictment against the two after the jury commissioner's racism was exposed.

The commissioner told Ms. Todd's lawyer, Millard Farmer, there weren't more Blacks on the grand jury because "there aren't enough colored people that have enough sense to serve on a grand jury."

The jury was unwilling to accept the prosecution's insistence that Horne's death was premeditated. But it was equally unwilling to vote for acquittal. Originally deadlocked on the verdict it found Ms. Todd guilty of a relatively minor charge and Ms. Woods guilty of manslaughter instead of first degree murder. □

"Profit Motive Out Of Journalism"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

order to make decisions that affect our lives and change conditions.

"If I come on the air at KDIA and sound frustrated, it's because I am very frustrated. At seven minutes until seven in the morning, I have five minutes to tell you everything that went on in the world while you were asleep; what's coming up today while you're trying to do your jobs. And there are so many things that are really important. It cannot be done.

"In print the problem translates into space; the vital space that you need to write the things that people need to hear is taken up with advertising. In radio and in television, it translates into a question of time and production value.

BROADCAST STATIONS

"Broadcast stations are here to make money. To make money, they need listeners so they can tell advertisers, 'We have more people listening to us, so if you want to carry your product, buy with us.' And so the emphasis is on getting people to listen.

"When it comes down to it, a radio station, a KDIA or any other radio station, will get people to listen by entertaining them, by playing music, and keeping the talk and the information that make people uncomfortable and force them to think about themselves and their condition—they will try to limit that as much as they can. Make no mistake about it.

"So THE BLACK PANTHER demonstrates what a news organ can do if it's free from those restrictions, the necessity to make money, or the bottom line, as they like to put it in broadcasting. So I want to congratulate you for staying out of that trick bag. I hope you keep it up.

"What about the future? Ever since I began working as a news reporter, I've been taught directly and indirectly, in subtle and not so subtle ways, that I should not cooperate with my fellow journalists, but I need to compete with them. I need to get a story before they get it, faster than they get it, and most of all, I need to get that story and make sure they don't get it at all.

"Since I've been in this area, I've learned on thing: that's not what a journalist should do. A journalist, above all, has the responsiblity to get accurate, fast relevant information out to people any way he can.

"And if that means my picking up the telephone and calling up THE BLACK PANTHER and saying, 'Hey, you ran that story. Can we have it?', then so be it. And if that means Michael Fultz (BLACK PANTHER editor) picking up the phone and doing the same thing with me, so be it, because our responsibility is to inform and educate.

"Probably more important than anything else for the future, I think it is incumbent upon THE BLACK PANTHER and other news organs like it to keep pressuring the establishment media to do the job that all media is supposed to be doing—to begin ignoring that profit motive for awhile in favor of providing information to folks the way they ought to be getting it.

"So I'd like to see more cooperation between the journalists at the story production and writing level. I'd like to see more cooperation, although I don't expect it, at the institutional level, at the company level — at the level of general manager of, KDIA to editor-in-chief of THE BLACK PANTHER.

"You're putting out a fantastic operation. Actually, the bottom line, the main thing a news operation listens to is the Federal Communications Commission

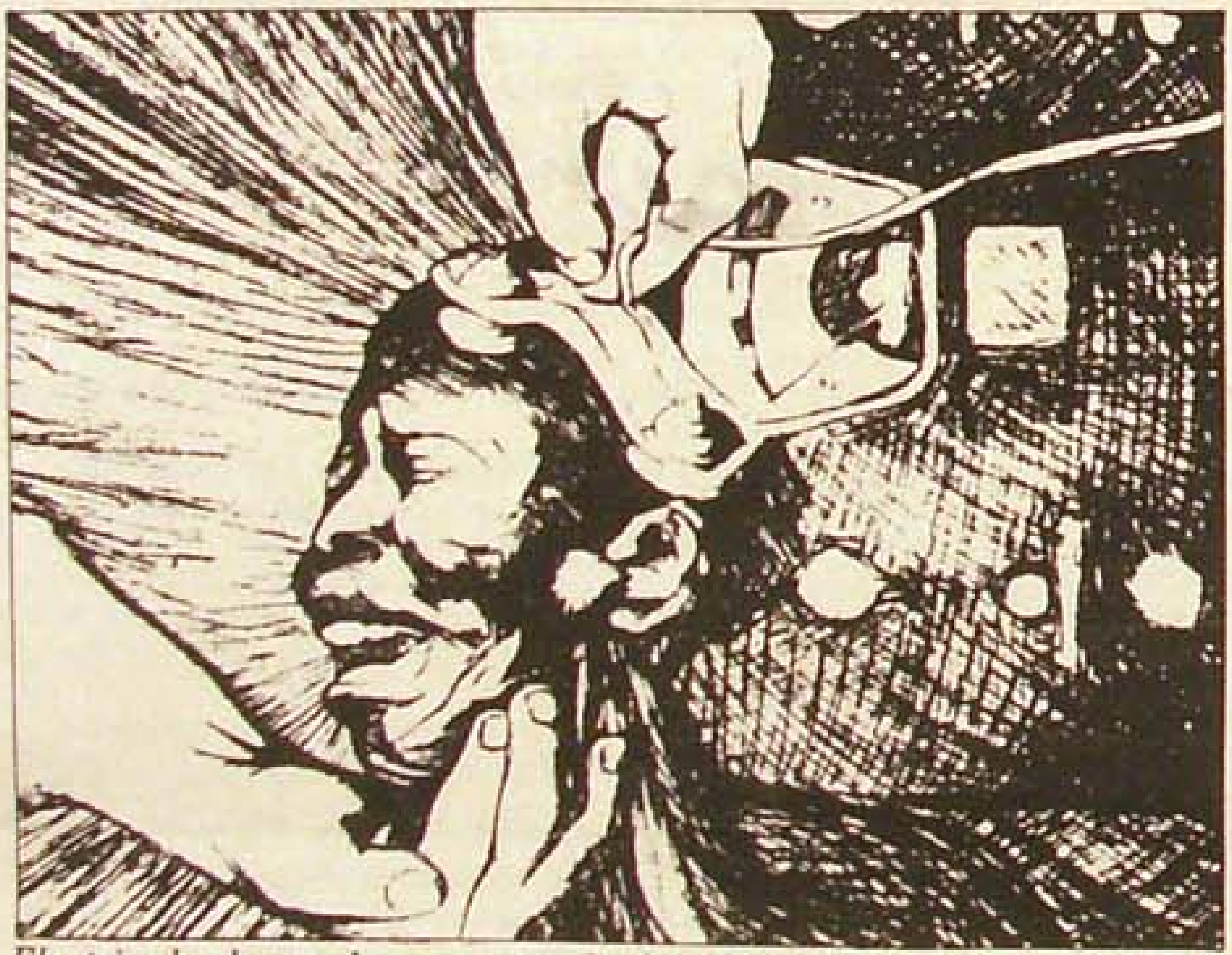


WES MOORE, KDIA news director.

(FCC). The FCC responds to people. You can write, telephone, come to their meetings.

"Because we are organized and supported the way we are in the establishment media's interests—not to let that pressure from people get to the FCC so that the FCC can do its job—you need organizations like THE BLACK PANTHER, like *Internews* and *Africa News*, to help us get organized, and to show us how to get the officials and the people who matter, and how to bring pressure on news media like the one I work for to live up to their responsibilities.

"Congratulations. Good luck in the future."



Electric shock, psychosurgery and other destructive forms of behavior modification are being used increasingly against Black and poor people.

Mother Appeals For Help

CONTINUED FROM BACK PAGE

to prison. Yet, even now, after Byers has been stripped of his mental functions, the probation department is threatening to revoke his parole.

Mrs. Wallace is currently looking into getting competent and concerned legal and psychiatric help for her son, with very little success. Other than the Re-Entry House in San Francisco, no one, other than THE BLACK PANTHER and *Black Thoughts* newspapers, has shown any interest in her situation.

Presently, the Black Panther Party's Free Legal Aid and Educational Program is looking into various resources so as to assist Lou Byers, another victim of this country's racism.

1,500 U.C.L.A. Students Rally

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illegal for minority students to receive preference in admission over White students in graduate programs within the U.C. system.

Meanwhile, Black and other minority and progressive students on the UCLA campus are seeking the reinstatement of Bill Davis, a Black man who formerly served as the UCLA chancellor's administrative representative to the Graduate Student Association Senate (GSAS) and assistant dean of the Campus Program and Activities Office (CPAO).

In a purely racist act, Lyle Timmerman, the White, acting CPAO dean, fired Davis in March for alleged "willful insubordination"; "conduct detrimental to



Black and minority students are in a desperate struggle against widespread cutbacks.

the CPAO. . ."; and failure to comply with "established" UCLA office policies.

In his written response to Timmerman's notice that he was to be fired, Davis said that he was "shocked and surprised" at the White official's action since "it was my sincere and professional impression that our relationship, although often charged with a strong difference of opinion, was congenial and always respectful of your authority as my superior."

Davis, who worked closely with Black and other students in organizing campus activities, went on to say that his firing had "racial overtones."

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CLINIC

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM
Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM
Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM
Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM
Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM
Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS
Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



FREE BREAKFAST FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN PROGRAM

BLACK WOMAN SUES ALAMEDA COUNTY D.A., OAKLAND POLICE



BARBARA MASON announces filing of a four million dollar lawsuit against the Alameda County district attorney's office and Oakland police.

(Oakland, Calif.) - A former Black employee of the office of Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen has filed a four million dollar bias lawsuit against Jenson and the Oakland Police Department (OPD).

In her suit, Ms. Barbara Mason charges Jensen, Donald McWilliams, and Robert Bernard of the D.A.'s office and Lt. Connie Blevins and Sgt. Clay Campbells of the OPD with:

•Conspiracy;

•Racial discrimination and retaliation;

•Defamation of character;

•Damages;

•Wrongful termination of employment;

•Violation of the 1965 Civil Rights Act; and

•Retaliation from a civil rights lawsuit.

Ms. Mason, was employed by the D.A.'s office from July, 1974, to April 18 of this year when she was unjustly fired. She contends that her firing came as a direct result of her filing a racial discrimination complaint against Jensen's office on March 9, 1976.

Her firing came after she was found guilty on dubious charges of giving false information to a police officer, for which she was fined $71 dollars and placed on 90 days probation. Ms. Mason charges that Jensen conspired with OPD Chief George Hart and the department to concoct a criminal case against her to facilitate the termination of her employment.

At a press conference held last week, Ms. Mason explained that on March 29 of this year, Inspector Donald McWilliams was directed by Jensen to work with Lt. Connie Blevins to create a case against her. On that day, Ms. Mason's car was tagged and towed off private property (where she had been parking her car for two years), and the Black stenographer was then harassed by police over the registration of the vehicle.

When the case went to court, Ms. Mason was wrongfully convicted of giving false information to a police officer while another charge of parking on public grounds was dismissed.

Trial judge Roderic Duncan charged that the police acted illegally by towing Ms. Mason's car since it was not on public property. As Duncan explained, the owner of private property is the only person who has the right to make a complaint to tag or tow a vehicle on his grounds.

The damage had been done, however, as Jensen, — who made a name for himself by framing Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton in 1968 on charges of killing a White racist Oakland cop — fired Ms. Mason on April 18 due to her conviction.

Jensen has been under fire from federal, state and county law enforcment agencies to comply with affirmative action employment procedures since the time Ms. Mason filed her bias complaint last year. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the California Fair Employment Practices Administration (FEPA) and the Alameda County Office of Commission Administration (OCA) have all given Jensen specific directions to elimnate the racism in his office.

Jensen has been directed by the Alameda County OCA to establish an Affirmative Action Advisory Committee to review the practices of his office. The district attorney was given a deadline of March 11 of this year to comply with the order. As with other directives concerning racial discrimination in his office, Jensen has tally ignored this order. order. □

Mother Of Psychosurgery Victim Appeals For Community Help

(Oakland, Calif.) - Mrs. Margarite Wallace, whose son, Lou Broadus Byers, is nearly a human vegetable after a psychosurgery operation, talked with THE BLACK PANTHER last week about the ordeal she and her family have been through.

After being admitted to the Veterans Administration (V.A.) Hospital in Palo Alto in September of last year, in order to avoid being sent to prison on a parole violation, Lou Byers became very ill, with symptons similar to a bad case of the flu. Mrs. Wallace was then informed that her son might have spinal meningitis, and the doctor from the V.A. hospital asked for permission to do a spinal tap.

Later, the hospital called Mrs. Wallace to ask permission to do an "exploratory" brain operation over her son's left ear. By this time, Lou's illness had been diagnosed as herpes encephalitis, which, according to several doctors Mrs. Wallace consulted, is fatal.



Mrs. MARGARITE WALLACE and son, LOUIS BYERS.

Due to extreme pressure and because she wanted to consult other members of her family, Mrs. Wallace did not give her permission for the operation. But upon her arrival at the V.A. hospital she found her son in a death-like condition, the doctor having performed the operation without her permission.

"By the time I got to the hospital," Mrs. Wallace told THE BLACK PANTHER, "Lou was so deranged he didn't know me at all." Mrs. Wallace asked the doctors how her son "could get so sick since he was well when he went into the hospital."

Altogether, Byers stayed in the hospital for two months, during which time he received very poor treatment. He was allowed to wander throughout the hospital unattended.

At one point during his stay Mrs. Wallace said, Byers left the hospital without anyone's knowledge and had to be returned by the police, who may have beaten him. Lou has been home since November 24 and is still in extreme pain and discomfort.

Byers can't count over 20 and the only way he can remember his little brother is by "mommy's baby." Many things, such as a lamp, he is unable to distinguish at all. At several points during the interview, Mrs. Wallace nearly broke down and cried.

There were certain events which led up to Lou Byers being placed in the V.A. hospital. One of them was his experience in the military.

Mrs. Wallace explained how her son used to call her from Fishback, Germany, where he was stationed, telling her, "I'm going to start shooting up (heroin) until I die."

"I really believed that my son wanted to kill himself," recalled Mrs. Wallace.

"Lou told me it was hell there," she said. "He had to fight the Ku Klux Klan in the Army and against racist Germans in the area."

Finally, he was given an "Under Honorable Discharge" and came home. With the help of his family he kicked his drug habit but the hatred built up within him led him to get into several altercations, all of them with Whites.

After a fight with some White sailors, for which he was arrested, Lou *volunteered* to go to the V.A. hospital instead of going

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